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A G U I D E TO THE **English Tongue.** In T W O P A R T S.

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy Method*, to pronounce and express both *Common Words*, and *Proper Names*; in which particular Care is had to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second*, for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness of Judgment*, containing Observations on the Sounds of Letters and Diphthongs; Rules for the true Division of Syllables, and the Use of Capitals, Stops, and Marks: With large Tables of Abbreviations, and Distinctions of Words; and several Alphabets of Copies for Young Writers.

To which is now added,

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons, in Prose and Verse; *First*, in Words of one Syllable only; and then mix'd with Words of two, three, four, five, six and seven Syllables.

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By T. DYCHE, Schoolmaster at Stratford Bow.

The FORTY-FIFTH EDITION, Corrected.

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TO THE

Worthy MEMBERS and PROMOTERS of the
SOCIETY, united for the CLOATHING
and TUITION of an HUNDRED POOR BOYS,
in the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

GENTLEMEN,

VOU were pleas'd kindly to receive the former Edition of this Guide to our Mother-Tongue, which encourages me to hope, that it may be still more acceptable to you with Additions and Improvements; and that not only the Children of your own Charity School, but many others also, may reap the Benefit design'd for 'em, both in the Compiling and Publishing of it.

I cannot but, with the greatest Joy and Sincerity, congratulate the wonderful Succ's you have lately had in the unanimous Promotion of your truly noble Design. The generous Legacy of 200*l.* left you by Mr. Thomas More, where-with you were enabled to purchase a Piece of Ground, the plentiful Contributions you have procur'd for Erecting the Charity-School and Dwelling-House for the Master and Mistress; with that extraordinary Addition of 1500*l.* from The Honourable the Lady Eleanor Hollis, for the Endowment of your Girls School, are manifest Declarations, that you have the Finger of God co-operating with you in that good and charitable Undertaking.

Go on still, Gentlemen, with your wanted Alacrity, and may your unwearied Zeal and Industry be (as they justly deserve) a standing Pattern, not only to be admir'd, but imitated, by all Christendom.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the Favour to be esteem'd,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant, and Well-wisher,

From Dean-Street in Fetter-Lane, Oct. 27, 1709.

Tho. Dyche.



THE P R E F A C E.

ERRORS in the first Principles are of the most dangerous Consequence. And as this Maxim is most evidently true in Religion, Science, and even in every Mechanick Profession ; so also we find, it has its proper Weight in the Study of Languages, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently deprav'd from the very first Foundation, by vicious Pronunciation, ill Spelling, and worse Writing. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their Progress, so that their Errors grow up with them ; and that which would have been their greatest Accomplishment, viz. the proper speaking and writing of their Mother-Tongue, is either wholly despis'd, or at least despair'd of, as a Thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable Inconveniences, the following Work has appear'd several Times abroad in the World ; and if we may judge by the kind Acceptance it has found, there is great Hope, that the Reformation is not only begun in the English Tongue, but has by this Time made some considerable Progress ; since not only in the Charity Schools, but in many other private Schools, this has been made use of to teach Children from their very Letters. And I do know, that by a right Use only of this Book, a Child may be brought to read any Chapter in the Bible, or any other Piece of Modern English.

The Monosyllables make up a very considerable Part of our Language ; and tho' I am sensible I have not set down all, yet

The P R E F A C E.

I am sure, I have far the greatest Part. And if they be taught without Book, as well as within, the Teacher will find a great Advantage in it; because, as Words of the same Sound are set jingling together, the Learner will take and apply the Sounds with the greater Ease and Advantage.

When the Tyro is perfect in these, and comes to Words of more Syllables, he will find it to be of great Advantage that the Words are ranked in Tables alphabetically, according to the Bearing of their Accent, for which there is always Direction given in the Beginning of the Chapter; and this is one great Means to prevent Mis-pronunciation: And here also, when the Learner can read the Words, I would have him exercised in committing to Memory a certain Quantity every Day, according as his Capacity will bear. And by this Means, in going it twice over, a Person, that has not the Advantage of Skill in the Learned Languages, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult Words, that are made use of in the English Tongue.

As to the Dividing of Syllables, the learned Philologers themselves are not agreed in their Opinions: For some would have us stick close to the Latin Rule, laid down in our common Grammars, as thinking it most commendable, that our Language be reduced to the Standard of the Learned Languages: While others are of Opinion with Comenius, "That Consonants should be join'd with that Vowel that gives the softest Sound to the Ear." And I must confess, that in teaching Children to read, I think the Ear is the best Guide. But I have found out a Method, which probably will oblige both Parties: For the Words are divided according to the Rules of the Latin Grammarians: And where a Consonant would sound better to the Ear, with the following Vowel, than that before it, I have placed this Mark (") which was invented purely for this Purpose; and I call it the Double Accent, because the Bearing of the Accent or Stress of the Voice, upon that Syllable, draws the Consonant to the preceding Vowel, in the Sounding of the Words, which by the Rule of Spelling ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell ve"try, vi"lit, ba"nish; but we pronounce vel-try, vis-it, ban-ish. And they that do not like the Latin Rule of Spelling, may with Ease teach by these Tables according to the Ear, because the Words are every where mark'd, where the Rule and the Ear disagree.

The P R E F A C E.

The Second Part is only of Use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of Capacity. I mean, the Rules are such as cannot be easily instill'd into mere Children, but may exercise, even some grown Persons, and without any Reflexion upon their Parts, or Ingenuity. It has been acknowledg'd to me, that several at Men's Estate, have not thought it any Shame to improve themselves by those Rules, both as to their Pronunciation, and Writing. And how can this Latter, especially, be performed with any Credit, if REGARD be not had to the several Uses of the Letters, Points, Marks, Abbreviations, and Distinctions of Words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest Tables, that are any where extant.

You have after all these a Collection of several Alphabets of Words fit for Copies; and a Touch of the Modish Hands themselves, wherein is shewn the Order and Dependance of Letters one upon another, in such a Manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of Use, as well as Diversion, to the Learner.

In the whole Performance I have had the Advice and Approbation of several of my Learned Brethren; not being willing to depend intirely upon my own Judgment in a Matter of such Consequence to the Public. However, I must say this in my own Behalf (and I hope it will not pass for any Breach of Modesty) that the greatest Part of my Life has been spent in studying the best Methods I could, to promote the Public Benefit in my own Faculty; and the Success has often been answerable to the Pleasure I have taken in the Work. And whenever that Time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the Public Service of my Native Country, I verily believe, Life itself will be but an uneasy Burden.



To my Ingenious FRIEND, the AUTHOR,
upon this judicious and useful Perform-
ance.

What ! shall a Son of *Learning* condescend
To *childish Years* his helping Hand to lend ?
Stoop to a Task, that *Scholars* think below
Their Sphere ? Yet such a Task as we must owe
To *Scholarship*, with nicest *Judgment* join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its Kind.
Shall he thus serve his *Country* ? and the *Muse*
The Tribute of her just *Applause* refuse ?
Too well she knows the Service He has done,
That, *Half's* perform'd in what is well *begun* ;
That, from a low Foundation must arise
The *Fabric*, that's design'd to reach the *Skies*.
Yet no old-fashion'd Model here you'll view,
But a Contrivance, *Noble*, *Neat* and *New* :
And tho' compil'd with *Ornament* and *Grace*,
Yet *Usefulness* has here the chiefest Place.
These Rules are well design'd to take away
The *Scandal* that upon our Nation lay ;
Where *Elegance* a Stranger was, and few
The Beauties of their *Mother-Language* knew.
These Rules must rectify both *Tongue* and *Pen* ;
If Youth wou'd speak and write like *learned Men*:
For *Foreign Tongues* can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our *Own*.

N. T A T E, Poet Laureate.

To the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. THOMAS
DYCHE, on his New Edition of the Guide
to the English Tongue.

WHILE Numbers strove in the Olympic Game,
To win the Prize, and reach immortal Fame,
Th' impartial Judges singled out the Man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran ;
The glorious Garland the glad Victor crown'd,
And clamorous Echoes did his Praise resound.

So numerous Writers of the learned Band,
Whose well-design'd Attempts Renown command,
With equal Merit long expecting staid,
To gain the Verdict of the lovely Maid :
But All appearing to Minerva's View,
She own'd her Laurel did belong to you :
All the Judicious, with united Voice,
Confirm her Sentence, and approve her Choice.
How great an Honour do we justly owe
To those, from whom each Art at first did flow !
Some were extoll'd like Deities on Earth,
For giving an inferior Art its Birth :
Succeeding Ages still revere their Name,
And endless Time their Glory will proclaim.
This just Effay you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew, 'twas Dycbe first learn'd to Spell.
Ortography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy ;
In such confused Labyrinths she rov'd,
The best Endeavours unsuccessful prov'd :
But you the long wish'd guiding Clew have found,
(A Task too hard for Learning less profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt Address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of Access ;
By Method, tho' concise, so plain and true,
That even Dullards must improve by you.
So great's your Merit, your Performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while Love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

John Williams.

A Guide to the English Tongue.

P A R T I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS.

English	Roman	Italian	The Names of the Letters
a	A	α	ay
b	B	β	bee
c	C	γ	fee
d	D	δ	dee
e	E	ε	e
f	F	φ	eff
g	G	γ	jee
h	H	η	aytsh
i	I	ι	i
j	J	ϳ	jay
k	K	κ	cay
l	L	λ	ell
m	M	μ	em
n	N	ν	en
o	O	ο	o
p	P	π	pes
q	Q	ϙ	cu
r	R	ϙ	ar
s	S	σ	ess
t	T	τ	tee
v	V	ϝ	vee
u	U	υ	yu
w	W	ῳ	double yu
x	X	ϗ	eks
y	Y	ϗ	wi
z	Z	ϗ	zed

*Of Syllables.***The VOWELS:**

a e i o u, and y, when it follows a Consonant.

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z;

Double LETTERS.

& ff si sh fl ff st ffi ffi æ œ.

C H A P. I.*Of SYLLABLES.***T A B L E I.**

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	ah	eh	oh	oh	
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	al	el	il	ol	ul
la	le	li	le	lu	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ap	ep	ip	op	up
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
qu	que	qui	quo		as	es	is	os	us
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	at	et	it	et	ut
sa	se	si	so	su	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ta	te	ti	to	tu	az	ez	iz	ez	uz
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	amp	emp	imp	omp	pump
wa	we	wi	we	wu	ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

T A B L E II.**T A B L E**

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bla	fle	sli	slo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	sma	fne	sni	smo	snu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sna	fne	sni	sao	snu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	squa	sque	squi	squo	
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
dwa	dwe	dwi			fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	swa
fa	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
gna	gne	gni	gno	gau	phra	phrep	phri	phro	phru
pha	phe	phi	pho	pha	scra	scre	scri	scro	scr
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	shra	shre	shri	shro	shru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	spla	sple	spli	splo	splu
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	spra	spre	spri	spro	spru
sca	see	sci	seo	scu	stra	stre	stri	stro	stru
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
ska	ske	ski	ske	sku	thwa	thwe	thwi		

C H A P. II.

Significant Words of One Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of Words ending in a single Consonant.

BAB cab dab mab nab tan blab crab drab
scab slab stab swab. Deb web zeb. Bib fib
gib nib rib crib drib glib squib. Bob ee bob gob
hob job lob mob gnob rob sob squob throb.
Bub cub dub nub rub tub blub chub club
drub frub grub snub stub scrub shrub. Bad gad
gad had lad mad pad sad wad brad clad glad

Words of One Syllable:

plad shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled
 bred fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid
 kid lid rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod
 nod pod quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod.
 Bud cud dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag
 hag jag lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag
 flag knag shag snag stag swag wrag scrag.
 Beg keg leg Meg peg dred. Big dig fig gig jig
 lig pig rig wig grig prig swig trig twig whig
 sprig strig. Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log
 nog clog flog frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug
 mug pug rug tug plug shug slug smug snug
 drug shrug. Dam ham pam ram sam dram
 flam sham swam tram. Gem hem Clem stem
 them. Dim him rim Tim brim Crim grim
 prim skim slim swim trim whim. Tom from
 whom. Bum gum hum Lum mum num rum
 sum chum crum drum glum grum plum scum
 stum swum strum thrum. Ban can Dan fan
 man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran clan plan
 scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen men pen
 ten wen sken then when wren. Bin din fin
 gin jin kin lin pin sin tin win chin grin shin
 skin spin thin scrin. Con Don son won yon.
 Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run fun tun
 spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap rap
 sap tap chap clap flap slap snap swap trap wrap
 scrap strap. Hep nep step. Dip gip hip jip lip
 nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip flip ship skip
 slip snip ~~trip~~ whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop
 pop sop ~~top~~ chop crop drop flop knop prop shop
 flop stop strop. Cup sup tup grup. Bar car far
 jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star.
 Her ker. Fir Sir stir. Bur cur Hur pur blur
 sur cur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus.

Bat

Bat cat fat gat hat mat Nat pat rat sat tat vat
Wat brat chat gnat plat prat that what sprat
squat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
fret tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit fit
tit wit chit flit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
split sprit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot fot
wot blot clot knot plot quot scot shot fnot spot
trot. But cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut slut
smut strut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly
fry ply pry shy sky fly spy sty thy try vy why wry.

T A B L E II.

Of Words ending with two or more Consonants.

E Bb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack sack
tack black clack crack knack slack smack
snack stack track wrack thwack. Beck deck keck
neck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
quick rick sick tick wick brick chick crick prick
spick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
mock pock rock sock block clock crock flock
frock knock shock smock stock. Buck duck luck
muck ruck fuck tuck chuck cluck pluck stuck
truck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect. Pict strict.
Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
skiff stiff twiff whiff. Off cloff scoff. Buff cuff huff
luff muff puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Aft
haft waft craft shaft. Eft left cleft theft. Gift lift
sift drift shift shrift thrift. Oft soft croft. Cuft tuft
stuft. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
light might night sight tight wight right bright
flight fright knight plight slight wright spright.
Alb. Elb. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild mild wild
child. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold sold told
scold. Calf half. Elf pelf shelf. Wolf. Balk
calk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk.

Bilk

Bilk milk silk wilk. Folk. Bulk Fulk gulk
hulk sculk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
wall shall small stall scall thrall. Bell cell dell
ell fell gell hell Nell quell sell tell well yell
kell dwell knell shell smell Snell spell swell. Ell
bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thill
trill shrill. Döll löll Möll Nöll dröll. Böll pöll röll
töll stöll scöll. Bull cull dull full gull hull lull
mull null pull scull trull. Balm calm palm
qualm psalm. Alms. Elm helm whelm. Film.
Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp scalp. Help
yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt quilt spilt stilt.
Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb
wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb
rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn.
Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
cramp stamp swamp. Hemp Kemp. Gimp
himp limp pimp shrimp. Pomp. Bump dump
jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
land rand fand wand Bland brand gland grand
stand strand. End bend fend lend mend rend
fend tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
kind mind rind wind blind grind twin'd. Bond
fond pond strond. Fund shunn'd stunn'd.
Bang fang gang hang rang sang tang flang
flang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
bring cling fling sling sting swing thing wring
spring string. Long song prong thong wrong
strong throng tongue. Bung dung hung rung
sung clung flung slung stung swung wrung
strung. Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank
crank

Words of One Syllable.

7

rank drank flank frank plank prank shank
shrank slank spank stank thank twank. Penk.
ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
clink drink shrink skink slink stink think twink.
Monk funk punk funk flunk drunk trunk stunk
shrunk. Hunks monks punks trunks. Ann.
Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
quant scant slant. Bent dent Kent lent pent
rent sent tent vent went scent shent spent Trent.
Dint hint lint mint flint squint Sprint stint.
Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt
elapt elapt snapt strapt fwapt trapt wrapt. Kept
wept slept stept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
chipt clipt dript shipt skipt sipt tript whipt
stript. Lopt popt sopt topt chopt cropt dropt
dropt shopt slopt stopt. Barb garb. Herb verb.
Kirk. Orb. Curb. Bard card gard hard lard
ward yard chard marr'd. Herd sherd. Bird
gird third. Cord ford lord sword word. Curd
furr'd blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf
scurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark
shark spark stark. Jerk yerk clerk querk. Irk
firk shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York
stork. Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Birl
girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl snurl.
Arm barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
Term sperm. Firm. Form storm. Worm. Barn
yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
horn morn torn worn scorn shorn sworn thorn.
Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
scarp sharp. Querp. Chirp. Thorp. Bârs cârs
Mârs pârs stârs. Art cart dart fart hart mart
part tart wart chart quart smart start thwart.
Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt shirt skirt spirt squirt.

Fôrt

3

Words of One Syllable.

Fôrt pôrt spôrt. Dört mört sôrt tört shôrt. Wort short. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash lash mash pašh rash sash tash wash clash crash flash gnash splash quash shash smash fwash trash splash squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh. Dish fish kish pish wish Shish swish. Bush hush gush push rush tush blush brush crush flush plush snush thrush. Ask bask cask lask mask task flask. Desk. Fisk risk brisk frisk whisk. Busk dusk husk musk rusk tusk. Aſp gasp hasp rasp waſp clasp grasp. Lifp wifp crisp. Cufp. Aſs baſſ laſſ maſſ paſſ braſſ claſſ glaſſ. Beſſ ceſſ geueſſ leſſ meſſ neſſ bleſſ cheſſ dreſſ treſſ ſtreſſ. Biſſ hiſſ kiſſ miſſ piſſ bliſſ ſwiſſ. Boſſ joſſ loſſ moſſ Roſſ ſoſſ toſſ croſſ droſſ gloſſ groſſ. Buſſ fuſſ Huſſ truſſ. Caſt faſt haſt laſt maſt paſt vaſt waſt blaſt. Beſt geueſt jeſt leſt neſt peſt reſt teſt veſt weſt yeſt zeſt bleſt cheſt creſt dreſt queſt wreſt. Fiſt liſt miſt piſt wiſt grift twiſt whiſt wiſt. Coſt löſt töſt croſt froſt. Ghôſt hôſt móſt pôſt. Duſt guſt juſt luſt muſt ruſt cruſt truſt thruſt. Baſh Gaſh haſh laſh maſh paſh fwath wrath. Beſh Heſh Seſh. Piſh ſiſh with Frith ſmith. Göth löth möth bröth cloth fröth tröth wröth. Bôth dôth quôth flôth. Baſch Welch ſquelch. Filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hańch lańch blańch branch granch ſtanch. Bench quenchi tench wenchi drench French ſtench tenchi wrench. Pinchi winch clinch flinch. Bunch Dunch hunch lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch ſtarck. Perch. Birch. Porch torch ſcorch. Lurch church. Corps. Harsh marsh. Birth. Forth worth. First thirſt. Burſt curſt durſt Hurſt. Baſch caſh haſh laſh maſh paſh watch cratch ſmatch ſnatch thatch ſcratch.

Fetch.

Words of One Syllable.

9

Fetch ketch leach vetch sketch wretch stretch,
tch bitch ditch fitch hitch nitch pitch rich witch
sitch stitch switch twitch which. Botch hotch
potch notch scotch. Dutch hutch crutch much
such.

T A B L E III.

Words with E Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

B Abe. Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe
globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace
pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
Ice dice lice mice nice rice sice tice vice price
lice spice trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce sluice
truce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made
wade blade shade slade spade trade. Bede
Mede glede. Bide guide hide ride side tide
wide chide glide pride slide stride. Ode bode
code mode node rode strode. Jude rude crude
Prude. Safe chafe. Fife life rife wife knife strife.
Age cage gage page rage sage wage stage.
Huge. Ake bake cake lake make rake sake
take wake blake brake drake flake quake shake
slake snake spake stake. Eke reke cheke. Dike
like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke poke yoke
broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke stoke.
Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale gale
hale male pale sale tale vale wale scale shale
stale Swale whale. Ille file guile mile pile tile vile
wile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
mole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
pule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame
name same tame blame Brame crame frame
shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime rime time
chime crime grime prime slime thyme. Come
some.

sôme. Dône sôme hôme pôme lôme Rôme
tôme blôme Frôme. Fume plume spume
Bane cane Dane Jane lane mane pane van-
wane crane Grane plane swane. Dine fine
kine line mine nine pine fine tine vine wine
brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
shrine. ône göne döne. Bône cône hône nône
tône drône shône stône thrône. June tune
prune.. Toe. Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
tape crape grape scape shape Snape scrape. Pipe
ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope hope
mope nope pope rope sope tope grope scope
slope trope. Ate bare care dare fare hare
mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
glare scare share Slare snare spare square stare
fware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
Frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire
fire tire wire shire pire squire. Bore core fore
gore lore more pore sore tore wore yore score
shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
lure pure sure. Base case grase Wase chafe
phrase. Cise rise wise Guise. Dose hose lose nose
pose rose chose close glōse prose thosē whose.
Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate hate
Kate late mate pate rate sate tate plate
prate scate slate state. Bite kite mite quite rite
site blite smite snite spite trite white write
thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote
blote smote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
flute Shute. Cue due hue rue sue blue clue
flue glue Prue spue true. Cave gave have
rave save wave brave lave crave grave knave
shave slave stave thrave. Dive five hive drive
strive thrive. Cives fives lives knives wives
Give live five. Côve hôve Jôve rôve wôve
clôve

öme öve dröve gröve ströve thröve. Döve löve
 öve shöve möve pröve. Gaze maze blaze
 vane glaze grazé. Badge fadge madge. Edge
 fine ledge sedge wedge dredge fledge pledge
 wind edge. Fidge ridge bridge. Dodge Hodge
 hinge hodge stodge. Budge judge drudge grudge
 none hudge trudge. Mange range change grange
 tune range. Dinge hinge singe tinge cringe fringe
 rape winge twinge springe. Plunge spunge. Farce
 Pipe scarce parse. Barge large charge. Serge verge.
 hope gorge. Purge surge spurge. Hague
 cope lague. Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphthongs.

i. **L** Aid maid paid staid straid. Straight.
L Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail
 uail rail sail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail.
 Lim maim claim. Cain fain gain lain main
 ain rain vain wain blain brain chain drain
 rain plain skain slain Spain stain swain train
 wain sprain strain. Faint paint quaint saint
 uint plaint. Air fair hair pair chair stair.
 ait wait plait strait. Faith saith.

(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine vein.
 eint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
 eight streight.

(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil
 oil foil moi. poil quoil foil toil broil spoil.
 coin foin join loin groin. Joint point. Hoife
 poise poize. Foist j̄dist moist. Coit doit
 it.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Laugh
 Vaugh. Baught caught taught draught fraught.

Aunt

Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt
Cause pause clause.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou. Ouch gouch pouch touch vouch
crouch slouch. Loud cloud croud Stroud
Gouge. Cough Gough hough sough tough
trough. Bough plough slough. Dough through
Ought bought fought nought sought brought
drought thought wrought. Foul Joul soul
Noun. Ounce bounce flounce trounce. Bound
found hound mound pound round found wound
ground. Count mount Blount. Our pour sounē
flour scour. Four tour your. Gourd. Bourne
mourn. Douse house louse mouse souse chouse
Spouse rouze. Out bout gout pout rout clout
doubt flout grout scout shout snout spout stout
trout sprout. Louth mouth south. YOUTH.

(ee) Bee fee lee see flee free glee knee thee
tree three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech wea
breech creech peech screech. Deed feed heed
need reed feed weed bleed breed creed freed
speed steed Tweed. Beef reef. Leek meek
peek seek week cheek creek gleek Greek sleek
Feel heel keel peel reel kneel steel wheel. Deem
seem teem. Been keen seen queen screen spleen
Deep keep peep weep creep sheep sleep steep
sweep. Beer deer jeer leer peer seer veer cheer
freer queer steer. Bees fees lees fees knees trees
leese cheese breeze freeze sneeze squeeze wheeze
Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet gleet greet sheep
sleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeve reeve sleeve.

(oo) Good hood wood blodd flood stlood
Food mood rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof
Book cook hook look nook rook took brook
crook shook snook. Cool fool pool tool school
frool.

Wöel. Boom coom doom loom room
loom broom gloom groom. Beon moon noon
oon spoon swoon. Coop hoop loop poop foop
oop sloop stoop troop whoop. Boor doer moor
oor floor. Goose loose noose. Foot foot. Boot
oot hoot moet root toot shoot. Tooth sooth
ooth smoothe. Ooze booze.

(ea) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
each Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
reach. Dead head lead read bréad dréad stéad
read spread. Bead lédad mēad rēad fléad
nēad pléad. Deaf leaf sheaf. League. Beak
peak reak weak bleak break creak freak
neak speak steak screak squeak. Beal deal heal
neal neal peal seal teal weal squeal steal wheal.
Réalm. Děalt. Hěalth wěalth stěalth. Beam
team seam team bream cream dream gleam
team scream stream. Bean dean lean mean
vean yean clean glean quean stean. Heap
reap reap cheap. Bear peär teär weär sweär.
Deár feár eár heár neár yeár bleár cheár cleár
sheár sheár smeár sneár speár steár. Search. Earl
pearl. Pěarse sěarse. Farn learn. Hěart. Earth
dear hearth. Ease peas seas teaze fleas pleas
ease. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash
Bréast. East běast fěast lěast. Sweat thréat. Béat
heat meat mēat pěat sěat těat bléat chéat gréat
whéat. Děath bréath shéath. Bréathe
héathe wréathe.

(oa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
oad road toad woad broad. Loaf. Oak roak
oak. Coal foal goal foal shoal. Foam gloam
oam. Joan loan moan roan groan Sloan. Oar
oar hoar roar soar shoar. Boast coast roast toast.
Boat coat goat moat float groat ftoat throat.

(ie)

Words of One Syllable.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Piece. Liege. Siege. Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fierc pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice fluisse. Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw saw taw chaw claw craw draw flaw gnaw shaw spaw thaw straw. Bawd. Sawee. Awf. Aw bawl cawl mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl squawl. Hawm shawm. Dawn fawn lawn pawn fawn brawn drawn prawn thawn.

(ew) Dew few hew mew new pew sew yew blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew knew shew skew flew stew screw shrew threw Hew'd lewd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn. Bew news. Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row sow tow blow crow flow frow glow grow know prow show slow fnew stow trow scrow shrow thow. Bôw côw hôw môw nôw vôw brôw plôw. Owl bow cowl fowl howl. Own mown sown blown flown grown known shown thrown. Dow gown town brown clown drown frown. Low towr. Bows rows blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay lay may nay pay ray say way blay bray clay dray fray gray play slay spay stay sway tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey key bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy fo yoy moy noy toy. Loy cloyd.

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau. Beaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL Things are known to God, and tho' his Throne of State be far on high, yet with his Eye look down to us in this low World, and see all the Ways of the Sons of Men.

If we go out, he marks our Steps : And when we go in, no Door can shut him from us. While we are by our-selves, he knows all our sin Thoughts, and the Ends we aim at : And when we talk to Friend or Foe, he hears our Words, and views the Good or Harm we do to them, or to our-selves.

When we pray, he notes our Zeal. All the day long he minds how we spend our Time, and no dark Night can hide our Works from him. If we play the Cheat, he marks the fraud, and hears the least Word of a false tongue.

He sees, if our Hearts are hard to the Poor, if by Alms we help their Wants : If in our feasts we pine at the Rich, or if we are well eas'd with our own State. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us.

Let us then set our-selves as in God's Sight, and look what there is in us, that he hates ; and when Sin tempts us, let us stay from the Act, till we can find a Place, where his Eyes will not see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on Earth, as in thy Sight, and have Thee in all their Thoughts : For with Thee is the Well

of

of Life, and in thy Light shall we see
Light.

The Lord, who made the Ear of Man,
Must needs hear all of right ;
He made the Eye, all Things must then
Be plain in his clear Sight.
The Lord doth know the Thoughts of Man,
His Heart he sees most plain :
The Lord on high Man's Thoughts doth scan,
And sees they are but vain.
But, Oh ! that Man is safe and sure,
Whom thou dost keep in Awe ;
And that his Life may be most pure,
Dost guide him in thy Law :
For he shall live in Peace and Rest,
He fears not at his Death ;
Love fills his Heart, and Hope his Breast ,
With Joy he yields his Breath.

C H A P. III.

*Dissyllables, or Words consisting of Two
S Y L L A B L E S.*

T A B L E I.

Dissyllables accented upon the first Syllable.

A	B-bot af-ter ab-ject a-ged ab-sent a-gue ac-cent al-ley ad-der al-mond	al-so al-tars al-ways am-ber am-bie	am-bush an-chor an-gel an-ger an-gle
			an-gly

n-gry	ban-ner	bi"sket	bri-dle
n-guish	ban-quët	bit-ten	brief-ly
"nise	ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
n-nals	bap-tism	bit-tern	bright-ness
n-swer	bar-bel	black-ness	brim-stone
n-them	bar-ber	blank-et	bro"thel
n-tic	bar-gain	bla-zon	bro"ther
n-vil	bar-ley	ble"mish	bru-tish
n-ny	bar-rel	bli"ster	bub-ble
e-pron	bar-ren	bloo"dy	buck-et
ur-cher	bar-row	bloo-soms	buck-ler
ar-dent	bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
ar-gue	bash-ful	blun-der	buf-fet
ar-mour	ba"sket	blu"ster	bul-lock
ar-my	ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
ar-row	ba"stard	bo"dy	bul-wark
a"spect	bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
ass-es	bat-tle	bond-age	bun-dle
au-dit	bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
au-thor	bea-con	bon-nets	bur-gess
ax-es	bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
Bab-bler	beau-ty	boo-ty	bu"ry
ba-con	beck-on	bor-der	bu"shel
bad-ger	bed-stead	bo"rough	bu"fy
bad-ness	beg-gar	bar-row	but-cher
baaf-fle	bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
bag-gage	bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
ba"lance	bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
bal-lad	ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
bal-last	be-som	bow-els	bux-om
bal-lot	bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
bal-sam	bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
ban-dy	bi-ble	bran-dish	cab-bin
ba"nish	bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
bank-rupt	bi"shop	bre-thren	cam-brick

Words of Two Syllables.

ca"mel	chan-nel	cler-gy	con-test
cam-phire	chap-man	cli-ent	cén-trite
can-cel	cha"pel	cli-mate	con-voy
can-dle	chap-lain	clo"set	co"ney
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clo-ven	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clo-ver	co"py
can-vas	cha-sten	clu"ster	co"ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor-ner
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock-ney	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof-fee	cot-tage
car-cafs	che"rish	cof-fin	co"ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	co"vet
car-nal	ches-nut	col-legē	coul-ter
ca"rol	chic-ken	col-lop	coun-fel
car-pet	child-less	co"lours	coun-try
car-rot	child-ish	co"lumn	cou"ple
car-ry	chil-dren	come-ly	cou"rage
cafe-ment	chim-ney	co"met	cou"sin
caf-tle	chi"sel	com-fort	cow-ard
caf-sock	cho-sen	com-frey	cow-slip
cat-tle	chur-lifh	com-mon	cox-comb
cau-dle	ciel-ing	com-mune	crack-nels
cau-sey	ci-pher	com-pact	craf-ty
ca"vil	cir-cle	com-pass	creature
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cre"dit
cel-lar	ci"stern	con-cord	cri-er
cen-ser	ci"tron	con-course	crim-son
cen-sure	ci"ty	con-duct	cri"tic
cen-ter	ci"vet	conduit	crook-ed
cer-tain	ci"vil	con-flict	crot-chet
chal-lenge	cla"mour	con-quer	cru-el
cham-ber	clap-per	con-fort	cry"stal
chan-cel	cla'ret	con-stant	cu-bit
chan-dler	cla-ry	con-strue	cuck-old
			cuck.

guc-kow	dea-con	dwin-dle	ex-ile
jud-gel	deb-tor	Ea-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de-cent	ear-ly	fa-bric
cum-bran-ced	e"luge	ea-gle	fac-tor
cum-min	de-sert	ear-nest	fag-got
cun-ning	dew-lap	earth-quake	fa-i-ry
cu-rate	di-al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dif-cord	ea-sy	faith-less
cur-rent	dif-mal	ed-dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di"staff	e-dict	fals-hood
cur-tail	di"stant	ef-fect	fals-ly
cur-tain	di"stich	ef-fort	fal-ter
cu"stard	di-vers	eigh-ty	fa"mine
cu"stom	diz-zy	ei-ther	fa-mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doe-trine	el-der	far-thing
cy-pres	dole-ful	em-ber	fa"sten
Dag-ger	dol-phin	em-pire	fa-ther
dag-gle	do-tard	emp-ty	fa"thom
dain-ty	doubt-ful	end-less	fat-ling
dai-ry	down-ward	en-gine	fat-nefs
dal-ly	dow-ry	en-sign	faul-ty
da"mage	do"zen	en-ter	fa-vour
da"mask	dra"gon	en-trance	fear-ful
dam-sel	dra-per	en-try	fea"thers
dam-son	draw-er	en-voy	fee-ble
dan-ger	dread-ful	en-vy	field-fare
dan-driff	dri-ven	e-equal	fel-low
dark-ly	drop-sy	er-min	fe"lon
dark-ness	drou-sy	er-rant	fe-male
dar-ling	drunk-ard	e"ror	fen-nel
dar-nel	drunk-en	e-ven	fer-ret
da"stard	dry-shod	e"ver	fer-ry
daugh-ter	du"chess	e-vil	fer-vent
da"zle	du-tiy	eu-nuch	fet-ters

Words of Two Syllables.

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-deis
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	god-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
fif-ty	for-ward	gal-ly	gold-en
fi"ture	foul-nes	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-ness
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go"sling
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go"spel
fi"nish	fra-grant	gar-land	got-ten
fi-nite	frank-ly	gar-lick	go"vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ment	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-ner	gran-deur
fla"goa	fren-zy	gar-nish	gra"vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flet-cher	friend-ly	ga"ther	grey-hound
flo"rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-neis
floun-der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou"rish	fro-ward	gen"tle	grie"vance
flow-ers	fro-zен	ge"sture	grie"vous
flu-ent	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind-ers
flut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri"stle
fod-der	fru"strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-nes	gin-ger	gro-cer
fol-ly	ful-som	giz-zard	guilt-less
fool-ish	fum-ble	glad-ness	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glas-ses	gun-ner
for-ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli"ster	Ha"bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hack-ney
fore-most	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fu-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo"rest	fu-ture	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	gob-let	hal-low

hal-ter

Words of Two Syllables.

22

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ham-mer	he"rald	hyſ-fop	ju"ſtice
ham-per	her-ring	I-dle	Keep-er
han-dle	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i"mage	ker-chief
hand-som	hid-den	trim-pulse	ker-nel
hap-ly	high-ness	min-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	narr-in-ceſt	ket-tie
hap-py	hin-ges	na-in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	na-in-queſt	kin+dle
har-den	hi"ther	na-in-side	kind-ness
har-dy	hoar-ry	na-in-stant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	na-in-stinct	king-dom
harm-less	hol-low	in-ward	kin-folk
har-ness	hol-pen	irk-som	kin-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho"image	i-fland	know-ledge
har-vest	ho"nest	iſſue	knuc-kle
ha-sten	ho"nour	Ja-cinth	La-beur
ha-sty	ho"ny	jac-ket	lac-ky
hate-ful	hor-net	ja"ſper	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-rour	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horse-leech	jay-lor	la-dle
haugh-ty	host-age	jea"lous	la-dy
ha"vock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-prey
ha"zard	houſes	jew-el	land-lord
ha-ze	houſhold	jo-cund	lan-dress
hea"dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
heark-en	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guish
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea"ven	hun-dred	judg-es	large-ness
hea"vy	hun-gry	judg-ment	last-ly
hei-fer	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
hel-met	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly

Words of Two Syllables.

lat-ten	li"nage	mal-lows	mer-cy
lat-ter	lin-guiſt	malt-ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li"nen	ma'nage	mer-ry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes-fage
la"vish	lin-tel	man-drake	me"tal
laugh-ter	li-on	man-ger	mid-night
law-ful	li"quor	man-gle	migh-ty
Jaw-yer	li"ften	man-ner	mid-wife
la-zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mil-dew
lean-ness	li"zard	ma-ny	mil-ler
lea"ther	loa-den	mar-ble	mi"mick
lea"ven	loath-som	mar-gin	mind-ful
le"gate	lob-ster	mar-ket	mi"nim
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quess	min-strel
leng"then	lof-ty	mar-row	mi"nute
len-tils	loi-ter	mar-ry	mi-ry
leo"pard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mif-chief
le"per	lo"vage	mar-tyr	mi"stress
le"prous	love-ly	mar-vel	mi-tre
lef-ser	low-ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low"ring	ma"ster	mo"del
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo"dern
le"vel	lo"zenge	ma-tron	mo"deft
le-ver	lu-cre	mat-ter	moi"ſten
le"vy	luke-warm	mea"dow	moi"ſture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea-sure	mol-ten
li-ar	lu"ſter	med-dle	mo-ment
li-er	lu"ſty	meek-neſſ	mo"ney
light-ning	luſt-ful	me"lon	mon-grel
like-ness	lu"ſtring	mel-low	mon-key
li"ly	Mag-got	mem-ber	month-ly
lim-beck	mai-den	mem-brane	mon-ſter
lim-ber	ma"lice	men-tal	mo"ral
li"mit	mal-lard	mer"cer	mort-gage
li"mon	mal-let	mer-chant	morn-ing

mor-

Words of Two Syllables.

23

mor-row	nee-dy	of-ten	pa-per
mor-sel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
mor-tal	neigh-bour	oi-ster	par cel
mor-tar	nei-ther	o"lives	parch-mient
mo"ther	ne"phew	o-men	par-don
mo-tive	ne"ther	on-ly	pa-rents
mot-to	net-tle	on-ward	pa"rish
moul-dy	ne"ver	o-pen	par-lor
moun-tain	neu-ter	o"range	par-rot
mour-ner	new-ly	or-chard	par-fly
mow-er	new-ness	or-der	par-fon
mud-dy	nib-ble	or-gan	par-ty
muf-fle	nig-gard	or-phane	part-ner
mul-let	nim-ble	o"spray	par-tridge
mum-ble	nip-ple	o"strich	paf-sage
mur-der	no-ble	o"ther	pa"stor
mur-mur	noi-som	ot-ter	pa"ture
mur-rain	non-sense	o-ven	pa"tent
mu-sick	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
mu"stard	nor-thern	out-cast	pa-tron
mu"ster	no"strij	out-most	pave-ment
mut-ter	no-thing	out-side	pay-ment
mut-ton	no-tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	rou-nish	ox-en	pea"fant
myr-tle	no"vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Na-ked	nu-fance	pain-ful	pee-vish
name-ly	num-ber	pa"lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur-ture	pa"late	pen-five
nar-row	nut-meg	pale-nes	pe"nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
na-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of-fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of-fer	pal-sy	pe"rils
na-vy	of-fice	pam-per	pe"rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

Words of Two Syllables.

pew-ter	po"plar	proud-ly	ran-cor
phan-fy	por-ter	pro-verb	ran-som
phea"sant	po-sey	pro"vince	ra"pid
phy"sic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-sherd	pu"blic	ra-sor
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu"blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	pot-ter	pud-ding	rat-ling
pil-lar	poul-try	pul-pit	ra-van
pil-low	pow-der	pu"mice	ra"vish
pi-lot	pow-er	pu"nish	rea"dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nace	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre-cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre"face	Qua-drant	re"bel
pip-pen	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre"late	qua-ker	re"cord
pi"stol	pre"fence	quar-rel	red-dish
pitch-er	pre"sent	quar-ry	re"fuge
pi"ty	pret-ty	qua-ter	re"fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re"lic
pla"ster	prim-rose	que-re	re"lish
plat-ter	pri"son	qui-bble	rem-nant
plea"sant	pri-va-te	quick-ly	ren-der
plea"sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	rere-ward
plen-ty	pro"blem	qui-et	re"scue
plow-share	pro"cess	qui"ver	re"spite
plumb-line	pro"duct	Rab-ble	re-tail
plum-met	pro"fit	rack-et	rib-band
plu-ral	pro"ject	raf-ter	rich-es
pock-et	pro"mise	rai-ler	rid-ance
po-et	pro"per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro"phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
pol-lard	pro"spect	rai-sins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro"sper	ral-ly	ri"gour
pon-der	pro"strate	ram-part	ri-ot

ri'fen

rif-fen	scaf-fold	tex-ton	skir-mish
ri-ver	scan-dal	shab-by	slack-ness
rob-ber	scarce-ly	sha" dow	slan-der
rot-ten	scar-let	sham-bles	slaugh-ter
rough-ly	scat-ter	shame-ful	slen-der
roy-al	scep-ter	shar-pen	sloth-ful
rub-bish	scep-tie	she"kel	Ho"ven
ru-by	sche"dule	shel-ter	slug-gard
rud-dy	scho"lar	shep-herd	slum-ber
ru-in	sci-ence	she"riff	smat-ter
ru-led	seof-fer	shew-bread	smit-ten
rum-mer	scram-ble	ship-board	smo"ther
ru-mour	scra-per	ship-wreck	sno"wy
rup-ture	scrip-ture	shil-ling	snuf-fers
ru-ral	scrib-ble	shi"ver	so-ber
Sab-bath	scru-ple	short-ly	soc-ket
fa-ble	fea-mster	sho"vel	sod-den
fack-but	fea-son	shoul-der	soft-ly
fack-cloth	fe"cond	shut-tle	so-journ
fa-crist	fe-cret	fic-kle	so-lace
fad-dle	seem-ly	fick-ness	so"lemn
fad-ly	sel-dom	fig-net	so"lid
safe-guard	sel-ler	fi-lence	son-net
saf-fron	sel-vedge	fil-ly	for-did
fail-or	se"nate	fil-ver	fore-ly
sal-ly	sen-tence	sim-nel	for-rel
sam-phire	ser-jeant	sim-ple	for-row
san-dals	ser-mon	si"new	for-ry
san-guin	ser-pent	sin-ful	south-ward
fat-chel	ser-vant	sin-gle	span-gle
fa-tyr	ser-vice	sir-rah	spar-kle
fa"vage	ser-vile	si"ster	spar-row
fa-vour	set-tle	fix-ty	speck-led
scab-bard	se"ven	skil-ful	speech-less
scab-by	se"ver	skil-let	spe-a-dy

Words of Two Syllables.

spi-der	stub-ble	Ta-ble	thi"stle
spike-nard	stub-born	ta-bret	thi"ther
spin-dle	stu"dy	tack-ling	thought-ful
spi"rit	stum-ble	ta-ken	thou-sand
spo-ken	stur-dy	ta"lent	thral-dom
sprin-kle	stur-geon	tal-low	three-fold
squa-dron	sub-ject	tam-my	thrif-ty
squan-der	sub-stance	tan-kard	thun-der
squir-rel	sub-til	tan-ner	ti-dings
sta-ble	sub-urbs	tan-sy	til-lage
sta"blish	sue-cour	ta-per	tim-ber
stag-ger	suck-ling	tap-ster	tim-brel
stam-mer	sud-den	tar-get	tinc-ture
stan-dard	su-et	tar-ry	tin-der
stan-za	fuf-fer	tat-ler	tin-gle
sta-ple	fuf-frage	ta"vern	tink-ling
sta-ly	fu"gar	taw-ny	tis-sue
sta"tue	ful-phur	tay-lor	ti-tle
sta-ture	sum-mer	tem-per	tit-tle
sta"tute	sun-dry	tem-peſt	to-ken
stea"dy	sup-per	tem-ple	to"pic
sted-fast	sure-ty	te"nant	tor-ment
stee-ple	fur-face	ten-der	tor-toise
ster-ling	fur-feit	te-net	tor-ture
stew-ard	fur-name	te"nor	tor-rent
sti-pend	fur-plice	te"nute	to-tal
stir-rup	swag-ger	ter-ror	to-wards
sto"mach	swal-low	te-ſter	tow-el
sto-ry	sweet-ness	thank ful	tow-er
stor-my	swift-ly	there fore	trac-tate
stran-ger	fwol-len	thick-et	traf-fick
stran-gle	symp-ton	thick-ness	tray-tor
strip-ling	fy"nod	thim-ble	tram-mel
strug-gle	fy"rup	third-ly	tram-ple
strum-pet	fy"stem	thir-fty	tra"vel

Words of Two Syllables.

27

tra'verse	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea'pon
tre-a-cle	val-ley	vol-ley	wea-ry
tre-a-son	va'lour	vo'lume	wea'ther
tre-a"sure	va"lue	vo"mit	wea-fel
tre-a-tise	va"nish	vow-el	wel-come
tre"ble	va-pour	voy-age	wel-fare
trem"ble	van-quish	vul-gar	whe"ther
tren-cher	var-nish	vul-ture	whi"sper
tres-pass	vas-sal	Um-brage	whis-tle
tri-al	vel-lum	um-pire	whi"ther
tri-bute	vel-vet	un-cle	whol-ly
tric-kle	ve"nom	un-der	whol-som
tri-dent	ven-ture	up-per	whor-e-dom
tri-fle	ver-dict	up-right	wick-ed
tri"vet	ver-ger	up-roar	wi"dow
tri-umph	ve"ry	up-ward	wil-low
trod-den	ves-fel	ur-chin	win-dow
tro-phy	vest-ment	ur-gent	win-now
trou"ble	ve"stry	u-rine	win-ter
tru-ant	ve"sture	ut-most	wis-dom
trum-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
trun-dle	vi"car	Wa-fer	wi"ther
tu-lip	vic-tor	wag-gon	wit-neis
tum-ble	vi"gil	wain-scot	wit-ty
tu-mour	vil-lage	wa-ken	wi"zard
tu-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo-ful
tur-bant	vine-yard	wan-der	wo"man
tur-nep	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo"men
tur-ret	vin-tage	war-fare	won-der
tur-tle	vi ol	war-rant	world-ly
tu-tor	vi-per	war-ren	wor-ship
twen-ty	vir-gin	waf-sail	wor-thy
twi-light	vir-tue	watch-ful	wo-ven
twin-kle	vi"lage	wa-ter	wrath-ful
'ty-rant	vi"fit	weak-en	wrest-ling

wrin-kle	Yar-row	yeo"man	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon-der	Zea-lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea-lous

T A B L E II.

Of Dissyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A	-base ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
	a-batead-just	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-pease
a-board	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plause
a-bove	ad-verse	al-ledge	ap-ply
a-bound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-vise	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-scond	af-fair	al-most	a-right
ab-solve	af-fect	a-loft	a-rise
ab-stain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-surd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
ab-use	af-flict	a-loof	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-rest
ac-cess	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-mend	af-cend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a-scribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-miss	a"side
ac-cuse	a-fraid	a-mong	a-sleep
ac-quaint	a-fresh	a-mongst	af-sault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-muse	af-say
ad-here	a-against	a-noint	af-sent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non.	af-sert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-sees

af-sign

sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
sift	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
size	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
sume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
sitre	be-gin	bri-gade	con-duce
swage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fess
thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-fide
tack	be-hind	ca-res	con-fine
tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firm
taint	be-long	ca-shire	con-form
tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
tend	be-neath	cha"stise	con-front
test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
tire	be-reave	col-logue	con-geal
tract	be-reft	com-bine	con-join
vaft	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
vert	be-sides	com-mode	con-sist
aug-ment	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
void	be-sought	com-pile	con-strain
vouch	be-stead	com-plain	con-sume
au-stere	be-stir	com-pleat	con-tain
a-wake	be-stow	com-port	con-temn
a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
a ware	be-think	com-prise	con-tract
a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
Ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
bap-tize	be-roth	con-ceit	con-vert
be-came	be-tween	con-ceive	con-voy
be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
be-fal	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

Words of Two Syllables.

cor-rode	de-prave	dis-patch	ex-alt
cor-rupt	de-prive	dis-pense	ex-ceed
cou-rant	de-ride	dis-perse	ex-cel
De-base	de-scant	dis-please	ex-cept
de-bate	de-scend	dis-pute	ex-cess
de-bauch	de-sert	dis-solve	ex-change
de-camp	de-serve	di"stil	ex-clude
de-cay	de-sign	di"stress	ex-cuse
de-cease	de-fire	di-vest	ex-hale
de-ceit	de-fist	di-vide	ex-hauſt
de-ceive	de-spair	di-vine	ex-hort
de-clare	de-spise	di-vorce	ex-pect
de-cline	de-stroy	di-vulge	ex-pel
de-cree	de-tain	E-clipse	ex-pence
de-face	de-ter	eigh-teen	ex-pert
de-fame	de-tract	e-lect	ex-pire
de-fault	de-throne	em-balm	ex-plain
de-feat	de-vise	em-brace	ex-ploit
de-fence	de-voir	em-boss	ex-port
de-flour	de-vote	em-ploy	ex-pose
de-fraud	de-vour	en-camp	ex-pound
de-fray	de-vout	en-dow	ex-press
de-gree	dif-fuse	en-grave	ex-tend
de-ject	di-gest	en-joy	ex-tinct
de-lay	di-gress	e-nough	ex-tol
de-light	di-rect	e-rect	ex-tract
de-lude	dif-cern	e-scape	ex-treme
de-mand	dis-close	ef-chew	Fa-tigue
de-mean	dis-creet	e-spy	fer-ment
de-mise	dis-dain	ef-say	fo-ment
de-mur	dis-ease	e-state	for-bear
de-nounce	dis-grace	e-steem	for-bid
de-ny	dis-guise	e-vent	for-born
de-part	dis-gust	e-vert	fore-know
de-pend	dis-join	ex-act	fore-seen
			fore-te!

Words of Two Syllables.

31

fore-tel	in-flict	ob-scure	pre-sume
fore-warn	in-form	ob-serve	pre-tence
for-get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
for-give	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
for-lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
for-sake	in-join	of-fence	pro-claim
for-swear	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
forth-with	in-quire	op-pose	pro-duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha"rangue	in-sert	or-dain	pro-fess
him-self	in-sist	out-run	pro-found
huz-za	in-spect	Pa-role	pro-fuse
im-bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
im-bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
im-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pense
im-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
im-peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-test
im-pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro-test
im-plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro-tract
im-plore	in-treat	per-sist	pro-vide
im-port	in-trench	per-suade	pro-voke
im-pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
im-pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
im-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-build
in-close	La-ment	pos-sefs	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pour-tray	re-cal
in-crease	mäin-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in-croach	man-kind	pre-dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cefs
in-duce	Nég-lect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-cord
in-fer	ob-lige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit
			re-deem

Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of

Words of Two Syllables.

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	fur-prize
re-dound	re-peal	re-verse	fur-round
re-dress	re-pel	re-view	fus-pect
re-fer	re-pent	re-vile	fus-pense
re-fine	re-pine	re-vise	fus-tain
re-fleet	re-ply	re-vive	Them-selves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-pose	re-volt	there-in
re-fresh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Sa-lute	through-out
re-fuse	re-prove	se-cure	tor-ment
re-fute	re-pute	se-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-quest	se-duce	tran"scend.
re-gard	re-quire	sin-cere	trans-fer
re-hearſe	re-quite	six-teen	trans-form
re-ject	re-sent	sub-due	trans-gress
re-joice	re-serve	sub-mit	trans-late
re-lapse	re-side	sub-scribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-sign	sub-sift	Vouch-safe
re-lease	re-sift	sub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-solve	sub-vert	un-done
re-lief	re-sort	suc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-spect	suc-cess	un-just
re-main	re-sponse	suc-cinct	un-known
re-miss	re-store	suf-fice	un-lade
re-mit	re-strain	sug-gest	un-less
re-morse	re-sult	sup-plant	un-loose
re-mote	re-tain	sup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	sup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	sup-pose	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	sup-press	un-wise
re-nown	re-trieve	fur-cease	up-braid
re-pair	re-turn	su-preme	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	fur-mount	u-surp

*Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

Of H E A V E N.

H eaven is the lofty Throne of God ; but to describe the Glory of it, is more than human Tongue can do. All the Grandeur and State we behold on Earth, is not in the least worthy to be compar'd with it. It transcends all, that we are able to think : The Beauty of its Structure, the Vastness of its Extent, and the Order of its Frame, are more than even our Conceits can fathom.

The Form of it is not so much worthy our Esteem, as what it contains. There is the Presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; besides great Numbers of Saints and Angels, and of Holy Men and Women, that are gone thither before us ; there are Rivers of Pleasure, and Crowns of Glory.

Tho' we cannot relate the Joys of the blessed Spirits above ; yet to partake of them, and to be happy in Heaven, is the Reward of all that live upright upon Earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess, who love and serve the Lord.

That, which doth further augment and enhance the Value of it, and may justly heighten our Desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No Time can finish our Joys, or consume our Delights : Nothing can ever be too much to endure for those Pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the Dwelling-Place of the Elect, the Throne of the Judge, the Seat of the Lamb, the Fulness of Delight, the Abode of the Just, the Retreat of the Weary, and the Reward of the Faithful.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

T A B L E I.

Of Words accented on the first Syllable.

A	B-di-cate	a-que-duct	beau-ti-fy
	ab-ro-gate	a"ra-ble	be"ne-fice
	ab-so-lute	ar-chi-tect	be"ne-fit
	ab-si-nence	ar-gu-ment	big-got-ry
	ac-ci-dence	ar-mo-ry	blun-der-bus
	ac-ci-dent	ar-ro-gant	bo"di-ly
	ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	boi-ste-rous
	ac-ti-on	ar-ti-choke	bot-tom-less
	ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	boun-ti-ful
	ad-ja-cent	at-tri-bute	bra-ve-ry
	ad-ju-tant	a"va-rice	bre"vi-ty
	ad-vo-cate	au-di-ble	bri-be-ry
	af-fa-ble	au-di-ence	bri"gan-tine
	a"go-ny	au-di-tor	bro"ther-ly
	al-der-man	a"ve-nue	bul-li-on
	a-li-en	au-gu-ry	bur-den-some
	a"li-ment	au-tho-rize	bur-gla-ry
	am-bush-ment	Ba"nish-ment	bu"ri-al
	a"mi-ty	bar-ba-rism	bu"si-nefs
	am-ne-sty	bar-ba-rous	Ca"bi-net
	a"mo-rous	bar-ri-er	cal-cu-late
	an-ce"stors	bar-ri"ster	ca"pi-tal
	an-ci-ent	ba"sti-on	cap-ti-ous
	a"ni-mate	bat-te-ry	cap-ti-vate
	ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment	car-di-nal
	a-pri-cock	ba"che-lor	care-ful-ly

car.

ar-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te-nance
ar-pen-ter	co"me-dy	coun-ter-feit
a"su-al	co"mi-cal	coun-ter-pain
a"su-ist	com-fort-less	cour-te-ous
a"ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-sy
a"te-chize	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
a"val-ry	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness
a-ve-at	con-cu-bine	cre"di-ble
au-te-ri-ze	con-fe-rence	cre"di-tor
au-ti-on	eon-fi-dence	cri"mi-nal
e"le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri"ti-cal
en-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro"co-dile
er-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ci-fy
ham-ber-lain	con-sci-ence	cru-di-ty
ham-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
ha-rac-ter	con-se-crate	cu-bi-cal
ha"pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu-cum-ber
ha"ri-ot	con-so-nant	cul-pa-ble
ha"ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
hi"val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
hy"mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu"shi-on
hy"mi-stry	con-ti-nence	cu"sto-dy
in-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
cir-cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cir-cum-flex	co-pi-ous	de"di-cate
cir-cum-spect	co"pu-late	de-i-fy
cir-cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
ci"ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de"li-cate
cla"mo-rous	co"ro-ner	de"ni-zen
cla"ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de"pu-ty
clas-si-cal	cor-pu-lent	de"pre-cate
cle"men-cy	cost-li-ness	de"ro-gate
co"di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de"so-late
cog-ni-zance	co"ve-nant	de"spe-rate
co"lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de"sti-ný
		de"fti-

de"sti-tute	e"le-vate	fe"ru-lan-
de"tri-ment	e"lo-quence	fe"sti-val
de-vi-ate	em-bas-sy	fic-ti-on
di-a-dem	em-bry-o	fi"li-al
di-a-lect	e"me-rald	fil-thi-ness
di-a-logue	e"mi-nent	fir-ma-men-
di-a-mond	em-pe-ror	fi"stu-la
di-a-per	em-phä-sis	fool-ish-ness
di-a-ry	e"mu-late	fop-pe-ry
dif-fi-cult	e"ne-my	for-ge-ry
dif-fi-dent	e"ner-gy	for-ti-fy
dig-ni-ty	en-ter-prize	for-ward-ness
di"li-gence	en-ti-ty	frank-in-cense
di-o-cese	en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent
dis-ci-pline	e"qui-page	fruc-ti-fy
dis-si-pate	e"qui-ty	fu-gi-tive
dis-so-lute	e"sti-mate	func-ti-on
dis-so-nant	e"vi-dence	fun-da-men-
do"cu-ment	ex-cel-lent	fu-ne-ral
do-na-tive	ex-cre-ment	fu-ri-ous
dow-a-ger	ex-e-cute	fur-ni-ture
dra-pe-ry	ex-er-cise	fur-ri-er
drow-si-ness	ex-pi-ate	fur-the"rance
du-bi-ous	ex-pli-cate	Gal-le-ry
dul-ci-mer	ex-qui-site	gar-de"ner
dun-ge-on	ex-ta-sy	ga"ri-fon
du-plicate	Fa"bu-lous	ge"ne-ral
du-ra-ble	fac-ti-on	ge"ne-rate
E"bo-ny	fa"cul-ty	ge"ne-rous
e"di-fice	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
e"di-fy	fal-si-ty	ge"nu-ine
e"du-cate	fa"mi-ly	gloo-mi-ness
e"le-gant	fa"shi-on	glu-ti-nous
e"le-ment	fe-al-ty	glut-to-nous
e"le-phant	fer-ven-cy	gor-ge-ous
		go"vern-

o'ver-nment	in-fa-my	le"ni-ty
ra-ci-ous	in-fan-cy	le"pro-sy
ra"du-ate	in-fi-nite	le"ve-ret
ra"ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le"vi-ty
raf-hop-per	in-ner-most	li"be-ral
un-pow-der	in-no-cent	li"ber-tine
Iand-ker-chief	in-so-lent	li-o-ness
ar-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo"ga-rithm
ar-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi-tude
ead-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
e"re-sy	in-stru-ment	lu"sci-ous
e"re-tic	in-tel-lect	Ma"ce-rate
e"ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma"gi-strate
i"de-ous	in-te-rest	mag-ni-fy
in-der-most	in-ter-val	ma"je-sty
i"sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
o-li-nes	in-ti-mate	ma"nage-ment
o"mi-cide	in-tri-cate	ma"ni-fest
o"mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma"ni-fold
or-ri-ble	i"vo-ry	man-si-on
hus-ban-dry	Jeo"par-dy	ma"nu-al
y"po-crite	jo"cu-lar	ma"nu-script
"di-om	jo-vi-al	ma"ri-ner
"di-ot	ju"sti-fy	mar.ma-let
-dle-ness	Ka"len-dar	mar-ti-al
g-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-ve-lous
g-no-rant	kinf-wo-man	ma"scu-line
"mi-tate	La"by-rinth	maf-sa-cre
m-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma"ste-ry
m-ple-men-t	lar-ce-ny	ma-tri-cide
m-po-tent	la"ti-tude	me-di-ate
m-pre-cate	le"che-ry	me"di-cine
m-pu-dent	le"ga-cy	me"di-tate
n-ci-dent	le"gi-ble	me"lo-dy
n-di-gent	le-gi-on	me"mo-ry
		mea-di-

men-di-cant	night-in-gale	Pa-ci-fy
men-stru-ous	no"mi-nate	pal-li-ate
men-ti-on	no"ta-ble	pa-pa-cy
mer-chan-dize	no"ta-ry	pa"ra-dise
mer-ci-ful	no"ti-fy	pa"ra-doх
mes-sen-ger	no"vel-ty	pa"ra-graph
mi"li-tant	nou"rish-ment	pa"ral-lel
mil-li-on	nu-me-rous	pa"ra-phrase
mi"ne-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa-ra-site
mi"ni-ster	nup-ti-al	par-ri-cide
mi"ra-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa"ri-ty
mi"se-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-ti-al
mi"ti-gate	ob-se-quy	par-ti-cle
mo"de-rate	ob-so-lete	paf-si-on
mol-li-fy	ob-sta-cle	pa-ti-ence
mo"nu-ment	ob-sti-nate	pau-ci-ty
mor-ti-fy	ob-vi-ous	pe"da-gogue
mo-ti-on	o"cu-lift	pe"di-gree
moun-te-bank	o-ce-an	pe"li-can
mourn-ful-ly	o-di-ous	pe"nal-ty
mul-ti-ply	of-fi-cer	pe"ne-trate
mul-ti-tude	o"mi-nous	pe"nu-ry
mu-si-cal	o"ni-ons	per-ju-ry
mu-ta-ble	o"pe-rate	per-pe-trate
mu-ti-ny	op-po-site	per-qui-site
mu-tu-al	o"pu-lent	per-se-cute
my"ri-ad	o"ra-cle	per-ti-nent
my"ste-ry	o"ra-tor	pe"sti-lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na-ment	pe"tu-lant
na-ti-on	or-tho-dox	pi"ge-on
na"tu-ral	of-fi-frage	pi-e-ty
na"vi-gate	o"ther-wife	pin-na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o-ver-sight	plen-ti-ful
neg-li-gent	out-law-ry	po-e-try
ne"ther-most	out-ward-ly	c"li-cy

li-tic	pro"spe-rous	re"qui-site
on-de-rous	pro"sti-tute	re"fi-due
o-pe-ry	pro"te-stant	re"tro-grade
o"pu-lar	pro"ven-der	re"ve-rend
o"pu-lous	psal-te-ry	ri"bal-dry
or-ti-on	punc-tu-al	righ-te-ous
of-si-ble	pu"nish-ment	ri"vu-let
o"si-tive	pu-ri-fy	roy-al-ty
-ten-tate	pu-ri-ty	ru-di-ments
"ver-ty	pu-tri-fy	ru-mi-nate
ac-ti-cal	py"ra-mid	Sa"cra-ment
e-am-ble	Qua-dran-gle	fa"cri-fice
e"ci-ous	qua"li-fy	fa"cri-lege
e"ci-pice	qua"li-ty	fa"la-ry
e"ju-dice	quan-ty	fa"li-vate
e"la-cy	que"ru-lous	sanc-ti-fy
e"si-dent	que"sti-on	fa"ra-band
e"va-lent	quint-es-fence	fa-ti-ate
e-vi-ous	quo-ti-ent	fa"tif-fy
e"mi-tive	Ra-di-ant	fa-vi-our
in-ci-pal	ra"di-cal	fa-vo-ry
in-ci-plex	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
e"fo-ner	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
e"vi-leg	ra-ri-ty	scru-pu-lous
e"vi-ly	ra"ve-nous	scru-ti-ny
ro-ba-ble	re"com-pence	scul-li-on
ro"bi-ty	rec-ti-fy	se-cre-cy
ro"di-gy	re"gi-cide	sec-ti-on
ro"fli-gate	re"gi-ment	se"cu-lar
ro"ge-ny	re-gi-on	se-ni-or
ro"pa-gate	re"gi-ster	sen-su-al
ro"per-ty	re"gu-lar	sen-fi-ble
ro"phe-cy	re"me-dy	sen-fi-tive
ro"fe-cute	re"pro-bate	se"pa-rate
ro"fe-lyte	re-qui-em	se-pul-chre

se-ri-

se-ri-ous	suf-fra-gan	tym-pa-ny
ser-je-ant	sum-ma-ry	ty"pi-cal
ser-vi-tor	sup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
ser-vi-tude	sup-pli-ant	Va-can-cy
se"ve-ral	sup-pli-cant	va"cu-um
sig-ni-fy	sur-cin-gle	va"ga-bond
si"mi-le	fure-ti-ship	va"li-ant
sin-gu-lar	sur-ro-gate	va"ni-ty
si"ni-ster	fus-te-nance	va-ri-ance
si"tu-ate	sy"ca-more	va-ri-ous
slip-pe-ry	sy"co-phant	ve-he-ment
so"phi-ster	fyl-lo-gism	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	sym-pa-thize	ve"ne-ry
sol-di-er	sym-pa-thy	ven-ge-ance
sooth-say-er	sy"na-gogue	ve-ni-al
spa"ni-el	Te-di-ous	ve"no-mous
spe"ci-al	tem-pe-rance	ver-de-grease
spe"ci-fy	tem-po-rize	ve"ri-ly
spe"ci-men	ten-den-cy	ve"ri-ty
spec-ta-cle	ten-der-ness	ve"te-ran
spu-ri-ous	ter-ri-ble	vic-to-ry
squi-nan-cy	ter-ti-an	vic-tu-als
sta-ti-on	te"sta-ment	vi"gi-lant
stig-ma-tize	te"sti-fy	vil-lai-ny
sto"ma-cher	the-o-ry	vi"li-fy
stra"ta-gem	ti"tu-lar	vin-di-cate
straw-ber-ry	to"le-rate	vi"ne-gar
stre"nu-ous	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
stu-di-ous	tra"gi-cal	vi-o-lence
stu-pi-fy	tre-a"che-rous	vi-o-lent
sub-se-quent	tri"ni-ty	vir-gi-nals
sub-si-dy	tri"vi-al	vir-tu-ous
sub-til-ty	tur-bu-lent	vi"fi-ble
suc-ces-sor	tur-pen-tine	vi"fi-on
suf-fo-cate	tur-pi-tude	vi"ti-ous

vi"tri-ol

u-ni-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
u-lti-mate	u-su-al	wi"dow-er
u-nder-ling	u-su-rer	wi"dow-hood
u-nc-ti-on	u-su-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-te-rance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fa-ring	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-ness

T A B L E II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A	-ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rent
	a-bo"lish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
	b-or-tive	a-part-ment	con-fi"scate
	bun-dance	a-po"state	con-jec-ture
	bu-five	ap-pa"rel	con-junc-ture
	c-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-si"der
	c-com-plice	ap-pren-tice	con-sump-tive
	c-com-plish	af-saf-fin	.con-tem-plate
	c-know-ledge	af-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
	c-quain-tance	af-su-rance	con-ti"nue
	d-mo"nish	a-sto"nish	con-tri"bute
	d-van-tage	a-fun-der	con-tri-vance
	d-ven-ture	a-tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
	d-vi-sing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-sive
	d-vow-son	at-tor-ney	cor-rupt-ness
	-gree-ment	au-then-tic	De-can-ter
	l-be-it	Bal-co-ny	de-cre"pit
	l-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
	l-migh-ty	Ca-the-dral	de-fen-sive
	l-re"dy	clan-de"stine	de-fi-ance
	maze-ment	co-e-quai	de-lin-quent

C

de-

de-li"ver	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo"lish	en-large-ment	in-dict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-dul-gent
de-par-ture	en-sam-ple	in-fer-nal
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha"bit
dic-ta-tor	e-spou-sals	in-he-rent
di-mi"nish	e-sta-blish	in-he"rit
dis-a"ster	e-ter-nal	in-hi"bit
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-si"pid
dis-co-ver	ex-a"mine	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi"bit	in-ter-nal
dis-fi"ture	ex-pli"cit	in-ter-pret
dis-ho"nest	ex-ter-nal	in-te"state
dis-ho"nour	ex-tin-guish	in-te"stine
dis-plea"sure	ex-tir-pate	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sic	in-va"lid
dis-sem-ble	Fan-ta"stic	in-vei-gle
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te-nant
dis-tri"bute	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi-ner	Gra-na-do	ma-ri"time
di-vorce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me-cha"nic
do-me"stic	il-lu"strate	mif-chie-vous
E-le"ven	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-fance
em-bez-zel	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli"cit	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-sive
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-lan-dish
en-a"mel	in-cen-tive	Pome-gra"nate
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou"rage	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea-vour	in-clu-five	pre-ce-dent
e-ver-yate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-tive

ro-hi"bit	sub-mis-sive	un-fru-gal
u-is-sant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
re-lin-quish	te"sta-tor	un-god-ly
e-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
e-mem-ber	to-ge"ther	un-just-ly
e-mon-strance	trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
e-ple"nish	tri-bu-nal	un-mind-ful
e-ple"vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
e-sem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
e-ti"nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
e-ve"nue	un-co'ver	un-thank-ful
e-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
e-que"ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
e-ec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A	C-qui-esce-cor-re"spond	in-ter-cede
	af-ter-wards coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
	-la-mode coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
	m-bu"scade coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
	p-per-tain De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
	p-pre-hend dis-al-low	Ma-ca-roon
	ap-a-pee dis-an-nul	ma-ga-zine
	a-val-cade dis-ap-point	mas-que-rade
	cum-cise	O-ver-charge
	cum-scribe	o-ver-drive
	cum-vent	o-ver-flow
	om-pre-hend	o-ver-laid
	on-de-scend	o-ver-past

o-ver-feer	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez-vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re"par-tee	vo"lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re"pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa"ra-mount	re"pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se"re-nade	where-with-al
Re"cal-lect	se"ven-teen	Ye"ster-day
re"con-cile	There-un-to	ye"ster-night

*A Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

Of C O N T E N T M E N T.

THink no Man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! tho' Providence has largely endow'd him, and Fortune seems fawningly to court him; suppose him blest with plentiful Stores, his Substance daily increasing, and every Enterprize successful; the World affords no Joy, that he possesses not, and his Days seem one continued Scene of Happiness; yet still his Bliss may not be *Sterling*, and there may be some *Allay*, that may give an Abridgment to his Happiness. His Mind may be unquiet; many anxious Thoughts may privately gnaw upon his Vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited Idea of Joy.

No Station in this World can afford us unmixed Pleasure; I will therefore neither envy, nor wish for the Happiness I see, lest, with it, I meet thosie Miseries, that lie obscure, and may bring me to Repentance for my unbounded and wanton Desires.

All earthly Enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our Joys; the Head

Head that wears a Crown is filled with more Disquiet, than the Breast of a Commoner ; and a mean Shepherd may enjoy a greater Portion of Contentment, than the wealthiest and most powerful Monarch.

If Men could plainly distinguish, and perceive the secret Misfortunes of their Neighbours, few would be desirous to change Stations with them.

O merciful God, Give us the Blessing of Sedateness of Mind ; then shall we be happy in every Circumstance of Life.

C H A P. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

A	"bro-ga-ting com-mis-sa-ry ac-cef-sa-ry com-pe-ten-cy a" gri-mo-ny a" la-ba"ster a-li-e-nate al-le-go-ry a-mi-a-ble a" mi-ca-ble an-ti-qua-ry ar-bi-tra-ry Be" ne-fit-ing Ca"ter-pil-ler ce"re-mo-ny cha"ri-ta-ble com-for-ta-ble	di"li-gent-ly Ef-fi-ca-cy com-pa-ra-ble com-pli-ca-ted con-fi"sto-ry con-ti-nen-cy con-tro-ver-sy con-tu-ma-cy cor-ri-gi-ble cor-pu-len-cy cor-rup-ti-ble co"ve-tous-ness cu-ri-ous-ly De"li-ca-cy de"spi-ca-ble	.
		e"le-gan-cy e"li-gi"ble e"vi-dent-ly ex-cel-len-cy ex-em-pla-ry ex-o-ra-ble Fi"gu-ra-tive for-mi-da-ble Ge"ne-ral-ly glo-ri-ous-ly Ha"ber-dash-er he"te-ro-dox ho"nou-ra-ble ho"sp	

ho"spi-ta-ble	Na"tu-ral-ly	fo-ci-a-ble
Ig-no-mi-ny	na"vi-ga-ble	fo"li-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	ne"cef-sa-ry	fumi-ma-ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-mian-cy	Ta"ber-na-clé
ju-di-ca-ture	O"ra-to-ry	tem-po-ra-ly
La"pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te"fti-mo-ny
le-gis-la-tive	per-emp-to-ry	to"le-ra-ble
li"be-ral-ly	pre-mu-ni-re	trans-i-to-ry
Ma"le-fac"-tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tri"bu-ta-ry
mar-vel-lous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tur-bu-len-cy
ma"tri-mo-ny	rea-son-a-ble	Va"li-ant-ly
me"lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me"mo-ra-ble	righ-te-ous-ness	ve"ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	Sa"la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi"li-ta-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry	ve"ne-ra-ble
mi-se-ra-ble	se"cre-ta-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo"de-rate-ly	se"pa-ra-tist	vi"gi-lan-cy
mo"na-ste-ry	se"ve-ral-ly	vo"lun-ta-ry

T A B L E II.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A	B-bre-vi-ate ad-mi"ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
	a-bi"li-ty ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
	a-bo"mi-nate ad-op-ti-on	am-baf-sa-dor
	a-bun-dant-ly ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi"gu-ous
	ac-ce"le-rate ad-ver-tise-ment	am-bi-ti-on
	ac-ces-si-ble a-dul-te-rate	am-phi"bi-ous
	ac-com-mo-date af-fec-ti-on	a-na"lo-gy
	a-ci"di-ty af-fic-ti-on	a-na"ly-sis
	ac-ti-vi-ty af-fi"ni-ty	a-na"to-mize
	ad-di-ti-on a-la"cri-ty	a-na"to-my

an-ge"

an-ge"li-cal	ca-no"ni-cal	con-ca"vi-ty
an-ni-hi"late	ca-pa"ci-ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti"qui-ty	ca-pi"tu-late	con-clu-si-on
an-ti"pa-thy	ca-pri"ci-ous	con-cu-pis-cence
a-po"ca-lyps	cap-ti"vi-ty	con-ctu-si-on
a-po"lo-gy	ce-le"ri-ty	con-di"ti-on
a-po"sta-ly	ce-le"sti-al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po"sta-tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe"de-rate
a-po"sto-lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-si-on
ap-pa"ri-tor	cer-ti"fi-cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pel-la-tive	ces-fa-ti-on	con-fu-si-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra"tu-late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-tur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi"tra-ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti"cu-late	col-la"te-ral	con-spi"cu-ous
ar-ti"fi-cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi"ra-cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-spi"ra-tor
a"spex-si-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-fas-fi-nate	com-bu"sti-ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-fi"du-ous	co-me-di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-so-ci-ate	com-me"mo-rate	con-ta"mi-nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-si-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti"nu-ance
at-te"nu-ate	com-mo"di-ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri"ti-on
au-tho"ri-ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa"ni-on	con-ver-si-on
bar-ba"ri-ty	com-pas-si-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a"ti-fy'd	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-si-on
be-a"ti-tude	com-pe"ti-tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha-vi-our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be-ne"fi-cence	com-po"si-tor	cor-ro"bo-rate
be-ne"vo-lence	com-pres-si-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-si-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la"mi-ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a"spe-rate
de-bi"li-ty	di-ver-si-ty	ex-clu-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi"fi-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci"si-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fe"mi-nate	ex-hi"la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi"ci-ent	ex-o"ne-rate
de-fi"ci-ent	ef-fi"gi-es	ex-or-bi-tant
de-ge"ne-rate	ef-fu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li"be-rate	e-la"bo-rate	ex-pe"ri-ment
de-li"ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po"fi-tor
de-li"ne-ate	e-ma"scu-late	ex-pres-si-on
de-li"ve-rance	em-broi-de"rer	ex-pul-si-on
de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on	ex-te"nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-phä-ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po"pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pres-si-on	en-thu-si-as-m	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri"si-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra"va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pi"sco-pal	ex-tre"mi-ty
de-fer-ti-on	e-pi"to-mize	ex-u-be-rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua"li-ty	Fa-ci"li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui"va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cal	fa-mi"li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cate	fan-ta"sti-cal
dex-te"ri-ty	e-ra"di-cate	fe-ro"ci-ty
dif-fu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti"li-ty
di-gref-si-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe"sti"vi-ty
di-men-si-on	ef-sen-ti-al	foun-da-ti-on
di-mi"nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	fra-gi"li-ty
di-rec-ti-on	e-the-re-al	fru-i"ti-on
dis-cre"ti-on	e-va"cu-ate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-cus-si-on	e-va"po-rate	gram-ma"ti-cal
dis-ho"ne-sty	e-va-si-on	Har-mo-ni-ous
dis-sen-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	hu-ma"

Words of Four Syllables:

49

hu-ma"ni-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi"ci-an
hu-mi"li-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni"fi-cence
hy-dro"pi-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le"vo-lent
hy-po"cri-sy	in-he"ri-tance	ma-li"ci-ous
hy-po"the-sis	i"ni"qui-ty	ma-te-ri-al
I-den-ti-ty	i"ni"ti-ate	ma-tri"cu-late
i-do"la-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma-tu-ri-ty
il-li"te-rate	in-ju-ri-ous	me-lo-di-ous
il-lu-mi-nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri"di-an
il-lu"stri-ous	in-scrut-a-ble	mi-li"ti-a
im-ma"cu-late	in-si"nu-ate	mor-ta"li-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni"fi-cent
im-mer-sion	in-struc-ti-on	mu-si"ci-an
im-mu-nity	in-te"gri-ty	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti"vi-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi"li-ty
im-pe"di-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to-ri-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe"tu-ous	in-ve"te-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla-ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li"te-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi"si-ble	ob-li"vi-on
im-po"ve-rish	i-ro"ni-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pres-si-on	ir-re"gu-lar	ob-scru-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re"ve-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
in-ce-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
in-ci"si-on	Ju-di"ci-al	œ-co"no-my
in-con-gru-ous	ju-di"ci-ous	of-fi"ci-ous
in-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni"po-tent
in-de"fi-nite	la-si"vi-ous	om-ni"sci-ent
in-de-li-ble	le-gi"ti-mate	o-pi"ni-on
in-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pref-si-on
in-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
in-du"stri-ous	lieu-te"nan-cy	o-ra-ti-on
in-ef-fa-ble	li-ti"gi-ous	o-ri"gi-nal

out-ra-gi-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	fa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-si-on	fe-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	se-di"ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	se-ve'ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri-e-ty	si-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro"spe"ri-ty	sim, pli"ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	fin-ce"ri-ty
per-di"ti-on	pro-vi"si-on	fo-bri-e-ty
per-fec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	fo-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	fo-le-mni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-si-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per-spi"cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-si-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-stan-ti-al
pe-ti"ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi-lo"so-pher	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ver-si-on
phy-si"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	fuc-ces-si-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	suf-fi"ci-ent
pos-ses-sion	re-ge"ne-rate	sta-bi"li-ty
po-si"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	fu-pre"ma-cy
po"ste"ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"st"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe"stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li"gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra-di"ti-on
pre-de"sti-nate	re-mis-si-on	tran-quill-i-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	re-spon-si-ble	trans-gref-si-on
pre-do"mi-nate	re-sto"ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tw-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta"li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe-to"ri-cal	ty-ran-ni-cal
pref-by"te-ry	ri-di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	Sa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-i-ty
pre-sump-tu-ous	sal-va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-at

Words of Four Syllables.

51

ve-ra"ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U-bi"qui-ty
ver-mi"li-on	vir-gi"ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va"ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-si-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the Third Syllable.

A "da-man-tine	ma-ra-ve-dis
af-fi-da-vit	me"lan-cho"lic
a-gri-cul-ture	me-mo-ran-dum
a"na-bap-tist	mis-ad-ven-ture
ap-pre-hen-sive	me-ta-mor-phose
ar-bi-tra-tor	No-men-cla-tor
Bar-ri-ca-do	Om-ni-pre-sent
Co-ad-ju-tor	or-na-men-tal
eom-pre-hen-sive	Pa-tro-ny"mic
cor-re-spon-dent	pe-do-bap-tism
Dis-in-he"rit	per-ad-ven-ture
dis-con-ti"nue	per-se-ve-rance
For-ni-ca-tor	pre-de-ces-for
How-so-e"ver	Sá-cer-do-tal
In-ter-lo-per	su-do-ri"fic
in-ter-mix-ture	sup-ple-men-tal
Ma-the-ma"tics	Who-so-e"ver

On the last Syllable.

Le"ger-de-main	Ne"ver-the-less
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A

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.

Of R E L I G I O N .

ASchool-Boy, entring upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure must cost him much Pains, besides the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Persuasions, Advice, or Threatnings of his Master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages, which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect; he will relinquish all Joys, and youthful Sports, to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights, and therein he places his chiefest Contentment.

So it is with most Men. Being advis'd to a religious Course, they imagine it a terrible Task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it; they think it too severe, and full only of Austerity; the Way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their sensual Appetites, and overthrow their Obstructions; if they but once begin to be sensible of

the

the pernicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing Delights. Then Religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour easy; they would not then quit their present State for all the transitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the truest Felicity.

N. B. See more Lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. VI.

Words of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the second Syllable.

A	-bo"mi-na-ble	ex-tra"va-gan-cy
	am-bi"ti-euf-ly	ex-u-be-ran-cy
	a-po"the-ca-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
	aux-i"li-a-ry	he-re"di-ta-ry
	Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly
	con-fec-ti-o-ner	in-cen-di-a-ry
	con-fe"de-ra-cy	in-con-ti-nen-cy
	con-temp-tu-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-ble
	con-ti"nu-al-ly	in-e"vi-ta-ble
	con-tri"bu-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
	con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-i"mi-ta-ble
	Dif-cre"di-ta-ble	in-nu-me-ra-ble
	Ef-fi"ci-en-cy	in-su-pe-ra-ble
	e-gre-gi-ous-ly	ir-re"pa-ra-ble
	e-spe"ci-al-ly	ir-re"vo-ca-ble
	ex-tor-ti-o-ner	

Laf.

Laf-ci"vi-ous-ness	Re-po"si-to-ry
le-gi"ti-ma-cy	Un-ne"cef-sa-ry
No-to-ri-ous-ly	un-re-a-son-a-ble
O-ri"gi-nal-ly	un-me-a-su-ra-ble
Pe-cu-ni-a-ry	un-pro"fi-ta-ble
per-pe"tu-al-ly	un-righ-te-ous-ness
pro-tho"no-ta-ry	un-se"pa-ra-ble

T A B L E II.

Of Words of Five Syllables, accented on the middle Syllable.

A B-di-ca-ti-on	ap-pel-la-ti-on
a"ca-de"mi-cal	af-fi-du-i-ty
ac-cep-ta-ti-on	a"stro-lo"gi-cal
ac-qui-si"ti-on	a"stro-no"mi-cal
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	a"va-ri"ci-ous
ad-mo-ni"ti-on	Be-a-ti"fi-cal
a"do-ra-ti-on	be"ne-dic-ti-on
a"du-la-ti-on	be"ne-fi"ci-al
af-fa-bi"li-ty	Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
af-fec-ta-ti-on	ce"le-bra-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	ce"re-mo-ni-al
al-le-go"ri-cal	cir-cu-la-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	cir-cum-ci"si-on
am-mu-ni"ti-on	cir-cum-spec-ti-on
am-pu-ta-ti-on	co-es-sen-ti-al
a"na-the"ma-tize	com-bi-na-ti-on
a"ni-mo"li-ty	com-mi-na-ti-on
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	com-pe-ti"ti-on
an-no-ta-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-ble
ap-pa-ri"ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on

con-

con-de-scen-si-on	dis-o-be-di-ent
con-fla-gra-ti-on	dis-pen-sa-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on	dis-po-si"ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on	dis-fo-lu-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on	di"stri-bu-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on	di"vi-na-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on	do"mi-na-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on	E"du-ca-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on	ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
con-sti-tu-ti-on	e"lo-cu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on	e"mu-la-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on	e"pi-de"mi-cal
con-tra-dic-ti-on	e-qua-ni-mi-ty
con-tri-bu-ti-on	e"sti-ma-ti-on
con-tu-ma-cious	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
con-tu-me-li-ous	ex-e-cra-ti-on
con-ver-fa-ti-on	ex-e-cu-ti-on
co"pu-la-ti-on	ex-ha-la-ti-on
co"ro-na-ti-on	ex-hi-bi"ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on	ex-hor-ta-ti-on
De"cla-ma-ti-on	ex-pec-ta-ti-on
de"cla-ra-ti-on	ex-pe-di"ti-on
de"di-ca-ti-on	ex-pi-ra-ti-on
de"fa-ma-ti-on	ex-pla-na-ti-on
de"fi-ni"ti-on	ex-po-si"ti-on
de-mo-cra"ti-cal	Fer-men-ta-ti-on
de-mion-stra-ti-on	for-ni-ca-ti-on
de"po-si"ti-on	Ge"ne-ra-ti-on
de"pri-va-ti-on	ge"ne-ro"si-ty
de"pu-ta-ti-on	Ha"bi-ta-ti-on
de"ri-va-ti-on	he"si-ta-ti-on
de"so-la-ti-on	ho"spi-ta"li-ty
de"spe-ra-ti-on	hy"po-criti-cal
de"va"sta-ti-on	Il-le-gi"ti-mate
di-a-bo"li-cal	im-be-cil-li-ty

i"mi-ta-ti-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty
im-po-si"ti-on	op-po-si"ti-on
in-cla-na-ti-on	or-di-na-ti-on
in-cor-rup-ti-on	o"sten-ta-ti-on
in-di-vi"du-al	Par-ti-a"li-ty
in-flam-ma-ti-on	per-pen-di"cu-lar
in-qui-si"ti-on	per-pe-tu-i-ty
in-fpi-ra-ti-on	per-fe-cu-ti-on
in-sti-tu-ti-on	per-spi-cu-i-ty
in-sur-rec-ti-on	per-tur-ba-ti-on
in-ter-cef-si-on	pe"sti-len-ti-al
in-tro-duc-ti-on	pos-fi-bi"li-ty
in-vi-ta-ti-on	pre"pa-ra-ti-on
Ju-rif-dic-ti-on	pre"ser-va-ti-on
La-men-ta-ti-on	prin-ci-pa"li-ty
li"be-ri"li-ty	pro"cla-ma-ti-on
li"mi-ta-ti-on	pro"di-ga"li-ty
Ma-gi"ste-ri-al	pro-hi-bi"ti-on
mag-na-ni"mi-ty	pro"pa-ga-ti-on
ma"the-ma"ti-cal	pro"ro-ga-ti-on
me-di-o"cri-ty	pro"vi-den-ti-al
me-di-ta-ti-on	pro"vo-ca-ti-on
mi"ni-strä-ti-on	pub-li-ca-ti-on
mif-con-struc-ti-on	pu-sil-la"ni-mous
mo"de-ra-ti-on	pu-tre-fac-ti-on
mul-ti-pli"ci-ty	Quint-es-sen-ti-al
mu-ta-bi"li-ty	Re"col-lec-ti-on
Na"vi-ga-ti-on	re"for-ma-ti-on
non-con-for-mi-ty	re-lax-a-ti-on
nu-me-ra-ti-on	re"no-va-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on	re"pe-ti-ti-on
ob-ser-va-ti-on	re"pre-hen-si-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on	re"pro-ba-ti-on
o-do-ri"fe-rous	re"pu-ta-ti-on
o"pe-ra-ti-on	re"ser-va-ti-on

re"fo-lu-ti-on	su-per-sti"ti-on
re"sto-ra-ti-on	sup-pli-ca-ti-on
re"sur-rec-ti-on	sup-po-fi"ti-on
re"tri-bu-ti-on	sur-rep-ti"ti-ous
re"ve-la-ti-on	Te"sti-mo-ni-al
re"ve"ren-ti-al	to"le"ra-ti-on
re"vo-lu-ti-on	trans-por-ta-ti-on
Sa"cri-le-gi-ous	tri"bu-la-ti-on
sa"lu-ta-ti-on	Va"le-dic-ti-on
sa"tis-fac-ti-on	va-ri-a-ti-on
se"pa-ra-ti-on	ve"ge-ta-ti-on
sin-gu-la"ri-ty	ve"ne-ra-ti-on
si"tu-a-ti-on	vin-di-ca-ti-on
spe"cu-la-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
suf-fo-ca-ti-on	Un-ad-vi-sed-ly
su-per-fi"ci-al	u-ni-for-mi-ty
su-per-scrip-ti-on	

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Five Syllables.

Of M A N.

Lord, what is Man ! Originally Dust, ingembred in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepit in his Age ; his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales ; but Man is born naked ; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright ; simple his Thoughts, vain

vain his Desires, Toys his Delights. He sooner puts on his distinguishing Character RE-
SON, but he burns it with wild-fire. Passion stains it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery !

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Danger way-lay him.

His last Scene is deplorable ; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bone dry ; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain, his Life miserable, his Death terrible. his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Discord, and Toil, Age of Infirmitiy !

Lord, what is Man ! A Dunghill blanch'd with Snow, a May-game of Fortune, a Man for Malice, a Butt for Envy ! If Poor, despis'd ; if Rich, flatter'd ; if Prudent, mistrusted ; if Simple, derided ! His Beauty is but a Flower ; his Strength, Grafs ; his Wit, a Flash ; his Wisdom, Folly ; his Judgment weak ; his Art Imperfection ; his Glory, a Blaze ; his Time Span ; himself, a Bubble ! He is born Crying, lives Laughing, and dies Groaning !

*Who then to vain Mortality shall trust,
But limns the Water, or but writes in Dust !*

C H A P. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

*The Accent is upon the third Syllable from
the End, unless otherwise mark'd.*

A	B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
	a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la"pi-da-ti-on
	ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-gi-ous
	ad-mi-ni-stra-ti-on	dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
	a"ni-mad-ver-si-on	dis-fi-mu-la-ti-on
	an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cal
	an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	e"di-fi-ca-ti-on
	ar-chi-e-pi"co-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
	a"ri-sto-cra"ti-cal	e"lee-mó"si-na-ry
	as-saf-si-na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a"sti-cal
	as-se-ve-ra-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
	as-fo-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
	Ca"pi-tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
	ce-re-mó-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
	cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
	cir-cum-vo-lu-ti-on	ex-a"spe-ra-ti-on
	co-es-fen-ti-a"li-ty	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
	com-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-po"stu-la-ti-on
	com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-te"nu-a-ti-on
	con-fi-de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-ór-di-na-ry
	con-sub-stant-i-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a"ri-ty
	con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
	cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
	De-li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-grá"phi-cal-ly
	de-li-ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
	de-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ea-ti-on

60 *Words of Six and Seven Syllables.*

He"te"ro-ge-ne-ous	pro-pór-ti-o-na-ble
hu-mi"li-a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
I"ma"gi-na-ti-on	pu-sil-la-ni"mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi"li-ty	Qua"li-fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bi"li-ty	Ra"ti"fi-ca-ti-on
in-sen-si-bi"li-ty	re-ca-pi"tu-la-ti-on
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on	re"com-men-da-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re"con-ci"li-a-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la"ri-ty	re"ge"ne"ra-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti"ci-an	re"pre-fen-ta-ti-on
mo"di"fi-ca-ti-on	re-ta"li-a-ti-on
mor-ti"fi-ca-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti"pli-ca-ti-on	sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Na"tu-ra"li-za-ti-on	so-lem-ni-za-ti-on
O-be-di-en-ti-al	su-pe-ri-o"ri-ty
Pre-de"sti-na-ti-on	Trans-fi"gu-ra-ti-on
pro-cra"sti-na-ti-on	tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
pro-nun"ci-a-ti-on	Un-cir-eum-ci"si-on
pro-pi"ti-a-ti-on	u-ni-ver-sa"li-ty

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of some Words of Six Syllables.

Early P I E T Y.

THAT Traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish His Journey, that sets out betimes in the Morning, than he, that lingers till the Sun's Declination. A great deal of Pains must be used to regain the Minutes, that are fled ; which, had they been well employed, that Labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable Labour to recover wasted Time,

than

an beneficially to improve it, when present. The Hazards are infinite, the Difficulties extraordinary; and vastly disproportional are the odds, that may attend Delay. He that defers the Works of Piety till ripe Years, or old Age, is very uncertain of securing his Salvation. Evil Habits are not soon put off; having once taken root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps time may not be allow'd; for the Abuse of God's Mercy is no Warrant for the Continuation of it, and much more remains to be perform'd in an Inch of Time, than need to have been done in our whole Span. Humiliation for past Transgressions, is a Work indispensably necessary; but a careful Obedience lightens the burden, and facilitates the Task, to the Performance of which, there is no Method so rationally effectual, as to begin young. An early Piety is a great Step towards walking in the Paths of Goodness; and a Child, *train'd up in the Way that he should go, will not depart from it, when he is old.* Lord, water us in the Spring with the Dew of Heaven, that at the universal Harvest of the World, thou may'st gather us into thy Paradisaical Garner!

*Some have died young, while others old have fell,
Yet those liv'd long enough, who lived well.*

C H A P. VII.

*Proper Names, and Words usually written
with a Capital Letter at the Beginning.*

T A B L E I.

Words of One Syllable.

A I Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Bench
Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles
Christ Cis Claude Cleves Creet Cush; Dan Dant
Delft Diep Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fe
France French Fulk; Gad Gath Gaul George
Ghent God Greece Greek Guise; Hague Ho
Hugh Hull Hür; Jah James Jane Jew Joan
Job John Jôve Joice Jude June; Kent Kir Kî
Koz; Lisle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maese Mark
Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Meuse Mons;
Nants Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph; Og
Owze; Pau Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralph
Reu Rhine Rhodes Rhone Roan Rome Ruth
Rye; Saul Scot Sein Seir Seth Shaul Shem
Shur Spain Spire Swede; Thames Thebes Toul
Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre; Ur
Uz; Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms; York;
Zair Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zur Zuyd.

T A B L I

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the
Accent on the first Syllable.

A	A-ron	A-phek	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
A	Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tic	Ce-phas
b	-bel	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-sar
b	ner	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Chal-dees
Bench	-chish	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
charle	-chor	Ar-nor.	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Dan	ch-sah	A-sa	Bed-lam	Chil-mad
Fer	"dam	A-saph	Be-ri-th	Chim-ham
eorg	d-vent	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
Ho	-gag	A-sher	Be"ryl	Chi"slu
Joan	"gate	Asth-ma	Beth-el	Chit-tim
Kill	-gur	A"thens	Beth-shan	Chy"mift
Mark	-hab	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
ons;	-haz	Au-tumn	Bil-hah	Cle"ment
Og	ll-bert	A-ven	Bif-cay	Cli-mate
alph	ll-fred	A-vims	Bla"stus	Co"logn
Ruth	ll-gum	A-vites	Blen-heim	Con-clave
hem	ll-mug	A-vith	Bo-za	Co-osum
Toul	A-loes	Az-buck	Bo-tolph	Cor-ban
Ur	Al-pha	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
ork;	Al-phage	Az-mon	Bri"stol	Coz-bi
Am	Am-mon	A-zure	Bri"tain	Cu-shan
Am	Am-non	A-zez	Ca"desh	Cu-shi
Am	A-mos	Az-zah	Ca"lais	Cy-clops
Am	Am-ram	Ba-al	Ca-leb	Cy-prus
Am	A-nak	Ba-bel	Cam-bridge	Cy-rus
An	An-drew	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
An	An-nas	Ba-laam-	Ca"stor	Da-nites
				Da"nube

64 Proper Names of Two Syllables.

Da"-nube	E-li	Go-shen	I-saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui"nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dor	Ha-dad	Ips-wich
De-bir	En"glish	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bok
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-fau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Ef-rom	He-bron	Ja-phet
Di-nah	Ef-sex	Hec-tic	Ja-son
Do-eg	Ef"ther	He-ge	Je-hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E"thicks	Her-mes	Jef-se
Dub-lin	Eu-rope	Her-mit	Je-fus
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea"ster	Fe-lix	He"rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Fen-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fe"stus	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E"cho	Fran-ces	Hoch-stet	Jok-tan
Ec-logue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho"race	Jo-tham
Ed-war'd	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shom	Hum-phrey	Ju-das
Eg-lon	Ge-shur	Hu"shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju"stus
E-kron	Gil-gal	Hy-dra	Ka-desh
E-lam	God-win	Hy-men	Ke-dar
El-dad	Ge-mer	Hy-phen	Ke-i-lah

Ke-nite

Proper Names of Two Syllables. 65

Le-nite	Mar-tha	Om-ri	Rab-bi
Li-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Cit-tim	Mat-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	May-or	O"phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-tics	Reu-ben
La-chish	Me-shech	O-reb	Ri"chard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La"tin	Mi"lan	O"vid	Riz-pah
Lau"rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro"bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro"ger
Leo"nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-mans
Le"tice	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le"vi	Mo"narch	Pa"nic	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Pa"ris	Sa-lem
Lew-is	Mon-mouth	Pa"shur	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-ses	Pe-ka-	Sam-son
Lin-coln	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phi're
Lif-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-boih	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo"gick	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
Lon-don	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hor	Phe-nix	Sa-turn
Lyd-da	Na-hum	Phi"lip	Sa"voy
Ly"ric	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
Ly"stra	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se"vern
Ma-chir	Ne-bat	Pif-gah	Sha-drach
Ma"dam	Ne-cho	Pla"net	Shal-lum
Ma-dan	Nec-tar	Pri"scia	She-chem
Ma"gic	Nim-rod	Pro-logue	Shit-tim'
Ma-gog	No-ah	Pro"vost	Shu-hite
Mam-mon	Nor-man	Psal-mist	Shu-shan
Mam-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon
Man-na	O-bed	Quin-tus	Si-nai
Mar-quis	O-mer	Rab-bah	Si-on

D

Smy-

66 Proper Names of Two Syllables.

Smyr-na	Tar-shish	Tuēf-day	Ze-nith
So"dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho"mas	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurf-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-zah	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer"xes	Zo-phar
Ta"lent	Tri-bune	Za-dok	Zo-an
Tan-gent	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A"lage	Co-lofs	Ju-ly	O-stend
A-men	E"squire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lisle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable:

A "bi-gail	Ad-mi-ral	A"ma-lek
A"bi-shag	A"fri-ca	A"ma-sa
A"bi-shai	A"ga-bus	A"me-thyft
A-bi-ud	Al-chy-mist	A"na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A"nar-chy
Ab-sa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-sey

An-gli Ca-

Proper Names of Three Syllables. 67

n-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E"li-phaz
n-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El-ka-nah
n-ti-och	Ca"ta-ract	E"ly-mas
n-ti-pas	Ca"te-chism	E"me-rald
n-tho-ny	Ca-tho-lic	E"pa-phras
"pho-rism	Chan-cel-lor	E-phra-im
-qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E"pi-cure
-re-tas	Che"ru-bim	E"pi-logue
r-ra-gon	Chi"che"ster	E"thel-bert
r-te-mas	Cho"co-late	Eu-cha-rist
sh-ke-lon	Chri"sti-an	E"ve-rard
u-stri-a	Chro"ni-cle	Eu-lo-gy
ac-cha-nals	Chry-so-lite	Ex-e-ter
a"by-lon	Chry"so"lom	Ex-o-dus
ar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
ar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre"de-ric
a"ro-net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
ar-sa-bas	Co"lo-nel	Ga-bri-el'
a"si-lisk	Con-stan-tine	Ga"li-lee
ath-she-ba	Cor-si-ca	Gal-lo-way
del-li-um	Cy"pri-an	Ge"ne-sis
e-li-al	Da"ma-ris	Ge"no-a
en-ja-min	Da"ni-el	Ger-ma-ny
e"tha-ny	De"bo-rah	Gi"be-ah
eth-le-hem	De"ca-logue	Gi"de-on
eth-pha-ge	De"li-lah	Gi"le-ad
eth-she-mesh	De"von-shire	Glou-ce"ster
i"ga-my	Di"dy-mus	Gol-go-tha
o"ni-face	Do-na-tist	Gre"go-ry
suck-ing-ham	E"din-burg	Ha"vi-lah
cai-a-phas	E"do-mites	Ha-za-el
ca-na-an	E"kro-nites	He"mi-sphere
can-da-ce	E"la-mites	Hep-tar-chy
can-ti-cle	E-li-ab	He"re-ford
ca-pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho"ro-scope

68 Proper Names of Three Syllables.

Hu-go-not	Ly"ci-a	Paff-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly"di-a	Pa"ta-ra
Hun-ting-ton	Ly"fi-as	Pa-tri-arch
I-ro-ny	Mach-pe-lah	Pa"tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-len	Pen-te-coft
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe"nu-el
If-ra-el	Ma"la-chi	Per-ga-mos
If-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per-si-ans
I"ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha"nu-el
Je"bu-site	Mar-ge-ry	Pha-ri-sees
Je"su-ite	Me-di-a	Phi"li"stines
Je"shu-run	Me"le-a	Phi"ne-has
Je"ze-bel	Me"li-ta	Phry"gi-a
Jez-re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me"ta-phør	Por-tu-gal
Jo"na-dab	Mid-dle-sex	Po"ti-phar
Jo"na-than	Mi"ri-am	Pref-by-ter
Jo"sa-phat	Mo-a-bite	Pro"cho-rus
Jof-ce-lin	Mo"de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo"shu-a	Mor-de-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju-bi-lee	Mu"sco-vy	Rab-sha-keh
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-me-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro"che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro"ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na"za-reth	Ro"sa-mond
Ka"len-dar	Na"za-rite	Sad-du-cees
Ka"tha-rine	Ni"co-las	Sa"la-min
Ke"mu-el	Ni"ne-veh	Sa"mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La"za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa"tur-day
Le"ba-non	O"be-ñisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce"ster	O(pi)-um	Sce"le-ton
Le"mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phim
Lu-ci-fer	Pa"la-tine	Shi"me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa"le"stine	Shrews-bu-ry

Proper Names of Three Syllables. . 69

u-na-mite	Te"ma-nite	Whit-fun-tide
'ci-ly	Te"na-riff	Wil-li-am
'me-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che-ster
"se-ra	Ti"mo-thy	Wi"ni-fred
"do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
"lo-mon	Tu"sca-ny	Xe"no-phon
of-the-nes	Ty"chi-cus	Zab-di-el
wit-zer-land	Va"len-tine	Za"cha-ry
yl-ve"ster	Va"ti-can	Za"re-phath
"ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze"be-dee
a"bi-tha	Uz-zie-l	Ze"bu-lun
ar-ta-ry	Wed-nes-day	Zip-po-rah
e-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
e"le-scope		

T A B L E IV.

The Accent is upon the second Syllable in the following Words.

A -bad-don	Au-gu"stus	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hu	Ba-rab-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-fus	Da-ma"scus
A-cro"stic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-a-na
A-hi-jah	Ben-ha-dad	Di-lem-ma
A-hi-tub	Ber-ni-ce	Ec-clip-tic
A-po"state	Be-thel-dā	E-li-as
A-po-stle	Bif-sex-tile	E-li-jah
Ap-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-li-sha
Arch-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qua-tor

70 Proper Names of Three Syllables.

E-ras-mus	Mat-thi-as	Sa-lo-mie
E-ra"stus	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-lat
E-fai-as	Mef-si-as	Sap-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-son	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zि	Ni-ca-nor	Su-san-na
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Ge-ri-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Teu-to"nic
Go-mor-rah	O-me-gا	Thad-de-us
Ha-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce	Try-pho-sا
Ho-san-na	Phi-le-mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-se-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-fin
Je-ho-ram	Phi"lip-pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Prif-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-si-as	Re-be"kah	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mu-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bo-im
Ma-naf-seh		

T A B L E V.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A"ber-deen	Ca"mi-sar	Ca"va-lier
Am-ster-dam	Ca-pu-chin	Cla"ren-cieux
Buc-ca-niers	Ca"ra-van	In-gol-stad

T A B L E

T A B L E VI.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

A	"lex-an-der	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pa"ne-gy"ric
	Can-ter-bu-ry	Ja"ni-za-ry	Pe-ter-bo"rough
	e"bru-a-ry	Ke-der-min-ster	Sa"lis-bu-ry

*Words of Four Syllables, that have the Accent
on the Second Syllable.*

A-bed-ne-go	Be-za-le-el	E-ly"si-um
A-bi-a-thar	Ca-per-na-um	Em-ma"nu-el
A-bi"me-lech	Ca-ta"stro-phe	En-thu-si-as-m
A-bi"na-dab	Ce-fa-re-a	E-pe"ne-tus
A-bi"no-am	Chro-no"lo-gy	E-phe-si-ans
A-cel-da-ma	Ci-li"ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-cha-i-a	Co-lof-si-ans	Eu-ro"cly-don-
A-chi"to-phel	Cor-ne-li-us	E-ze-ki-el
A-mi"na-dab	Cos-mo"gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-na"the-ma	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-po"cry-pha	Dal-ma-ti-a	Gen-ne-sa-ret
A-pol-ly-on	De-ca"po-lis	Ge-o"gra-phy
An-ti"pa-tris	De-me-tri-us	Geth-se"ma-ne
A-ra-bi-a	De-mo"cra-cy	Her-mo"ge-nes
A-rith-me-tic	Di-a"go-nal	He"ro-di-as
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a"me-ter	Hy-dro"gra-phy
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-o"ge-nes	Hy-per-bo-le
A"stro"no-my	Di-o"tre-phes	I-co-ni-um
A"stro"lo-gy	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly"ri-cum
A"syn-cri-tus	E-gyp-ti-an	I-ta"li-an
Bar-tho"lo-mew	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Ba-va-ri-a	E-li"me-lech	Je-hoi-a-kim
Be"tha"ba-ra	E-li-za-beth	Je-ho"na-dab
Be-thu-li-a		Je-ho-

72 Proper Names of Four Syllables.

Je-ho"sha-phat	Pa-la"ti-nate	So-fi"pa-ter
Je-ru-sa-lem	Pam-phy"li-a	The-o"do-lite
Le-vi-a-than	Phi"lip-pi-ans	The-o"phi-lus
Le-vi"ti-cus	Phi"li"sti-a	Ti-be"ri-us
Ly-sa-ni-as	Phle-bo"to-my	Ti-mo-the-us
Me-he-ta-bel	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro-gyl-li-um
Mel-chi"ze-dek	Po-ly"ga-my	Ve"spa-si-an
Me-phi"bo-sheth	Po-ti"phe-ra	Vice-chan-cel-lor
Mer-cu-ri-us	Quin-ti"li-an	Vi-tel-li-us
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-la-thi-el	U-ra-ni-a
Me-tro"po-lis	Sa-ma"ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Mont-go"me-ry	Sar-di"ni-a	West-pha-li-a
Na-tha"ni-el	Se-mi-ra-mis	Xe-no"crates
Ne-a"po-lis	Sen-na"che"rib	Ze-lo"phe-had
Ni-co"po-lis	Se-ra"gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
O-lym-pi-ad	Si"gi-o-noth	Ze-rub-ba-bel
O-ne"si-mus	Si-le-fi-a	Zi-do-ni-ans

T A B L E VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables having the Accent on the third Syllable.

A -bi-e-zer	A"za-ri-ah	E"be-ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zar
A"do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A"ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A"na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge"da-li-ah
A"na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zar	Ha"cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha"da-re-zer
A"ri"star-chus	Ca"te-chu-men	Hal-le-lu-jah
Ar-ta"xer"xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha"na-ni-ah
A"tha-li-ah	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He"ze-ki-ah
At-ta-li-a	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

I-tu-re-a

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 73

I-tu-re-a	Mi-ti-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne-zer
Je"co-ni-ah	Na"zi-an-zen	She"ca-ni-ah
Je"re-mi-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sta"nif-la-us
Je"ro-bo-am	Ni"co-de-mus	The-o-do-rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O"ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
La"dif-la-us	O-bed-E-dom	Tra"cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi-ha-hi-roth	Ze"ba-di-ah
Mat-ta-thi-as	Pto"le-ma-is	Ze"cha-ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze"de-ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa"ra-gof-sa	Ze"pha-ni-ah

T A B L E VIII.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Note, The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.

A -bel-beth-ma-a-cha	E"ty-mo"lo-gy
A-dra-myti-un	E-van-ge"li-cal
An-da-hu-si-a	E-vil-me"ro-dach
A"pol-lo-ni-a	Ge-ne-a"lo-gy
A"ri-sto"cra-cy	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal
Be-ro-dach-Ba"la-dan	He-li-o"po-lis
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Hi-e-ra"po-lis
Ca"ta-lo-ni-a	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri"sti-a"ni-ty	Hy-per-bo"li-cal
Deu-te"ro"no-my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny"si-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cus	Ma"ce-do-ni-a
E-nig-ma"ti-cal	Ma-ha-lá-le-el
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Me-di"ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a

74 Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Me-tro-po"li-tan	Scan-di-na-vi-a
Ne-bu-za"ra-dan	The-o-lo"gi-cal
Ni-co-la-i-tan	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ans
O-ne-si"pho-rus.	Tra-gi-co"me-dy
Phi-la-del-phi-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a.
Phy"si-og-no-my	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a	

T A B L E IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A -bel-Miz-ra-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im
A-do"ni-be-zek	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
A-do"ni-ze-dek	La-o-di-ce-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	Ma-gor-mis-fa-bib
Al-mon-Dib-la-tha-im	Ma-her-sha-lal-hash-baz
A-re-o-pa-gite	Me-she-le-mi-ah
A-ri"ma-the-a	Mi"di-a-ni-tish
A-rif-to-bu-lus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Con-stan-ti-no-ple	Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
Ec-cle-si-a"stes	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ca
E-pa"phró-di-tus	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
E"pi-cu-re-an	Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah





A GUIDE To the ENGLISH TONGUE.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in General.

The M A S T E R. The S C H O L A R.

M. **H**OW is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole *English Alphabet*, containing twenty-six Letters, is divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

M. What is a *Vowel*?

S. A *Vowel* is a Letter, that makes a full and perfect Sound of it self, without which there can be no *Syllable*.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. There are five *Vowels*; - a, e, i, o, u.

M. Is not y a *Vowel* sometimes?

S. Y is a *Vowel*, when it follows a *Consonant*, and sounds like i; as, by, reply.

M. How many *Consonants* are there?

S. The other one and twenty Letters are *Consonants*; so called, because they make no *Sound*, nor *Syllable*, without the Help of a *Vowel*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. A Syllable is the Sound of a Vowel or Diphthong, either with, or without Consonants; as, a, an, and, rand, strand.

M. What is a Diphthong?

S. A Diphthong is the Meeting of two Vowels in one and the same Syllable.

Note, I call it the Meeting only, and not the Sound of two Vowels, according to the true and proper Notion of a Diphthong; because in many of them, one of the Vowels is not at all pronounced.

M. How many Diphthongs are there?

S. There are twelve Diphthongs, ai, ei, oi, and ui; au, eu, ou; ee, oo; ea, oa, and ie.

Note, That at the End of Words we use y and w to conclude the Diphthongs, instead of i, and u, without varying the Sound; which produces seven that are call'd improper Diphthongs; namely, ay, ey, oy, and uy; aw, ew, and ow.

M. What is a Tripthong?

S. A Tripthong is the Meeting of three Vowels in one Syllable; as, eau in Beau, Beauty; and ieu in lieu, adieu.

M. What mean you by a long Syllable?

S. A long Syllable is, when a single Vowel is at the End of it; or when it is followed with b, gh, gm, gn, ll, or e final; or, lastly, when there is a Diphthong in it.

M. Give some Examples.

S. A-bâ-sed; ah, sê-lah, high, nigh-er; phlêgm, sign-ing; re-câll-ed; a-rise, de-spise; strai-ner, a-main; Séa, Gui"nea; Queen, seen, &c.

Note 1. Sometimes e Final is added, and the Syllable sounded short, as may be seen in the Observations upon that Letter.

2. Some-

Sometimes also the Diphthongs are pronounced short; as may be seen in the Table of Monosyllables, (where they are also mark'd) and in the Observations upon them, in the third Chapter following.

M. What is meant by a short Syllable?

S. A short Syllable is that, which ends with one, or more Consonants.

M. Give some Examples of short Syllables.

S. Băd-năss, răd-der, săn-făl, făr-mer, flăt-ișh.

C H A P. II.

Remarks on the Sound of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in Pronunciation.

A.

M. HOW many Observations have you of the Letter *a*?

S. I have three Observations of the Letter *a*.

M. Give the First.

S. *A* is not sounded in these Words, *Pbarăob* (*Pháro*) *marriage* (*márrige*) *carriage* (*cárrige*) *chaplain* (*cháplin*) *Parliament* (*Párlement*).

M. Give the Second.

S. Most of the Proper Names, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the Pronunciation; as, *I-saac* (*Izác*) *Canaan* (*Cánan*) *Balaam* (*Bálam*) except *Ba-al*, and *Ga-al*.

M. Give the Third.

S. *A* is sounded broad like *aw*, in all Words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *bâld*, *scâld*; *Bâll*, *câll*, &c. and in *Wâter*. M.

78 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

B.

M. Give me an Account, in what Words the Letter *b* is written, but not sounded.

S. *B* is not sounded in these Words following, *debt* [det] *debtor* [détter] *subtle* [suttle] *doubt* [dout] *dumb* [dum] *thumb* [thum] *crumb* [crum] *plumb* [plum] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim.]

M. In what Words does *b* serve to lengthen the *Syllable*?

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the *Syllable* in *climb* [clime] *comb* [come] *womb* [wome] *coxcomb* [coxcome.]

C.

M. Hath *c* always one and the same Sound?

S. The ancient *Saxons* always sounded it hard like *k*; but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants *l*, *r*; as, *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *cent*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*; and *Cis*, which is otherwise written *Kish*.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as, *scene*, *science*. Except that it is sounded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What Words are there, in which *c* is not sounded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite lost; as, *back*, *quick*.

'Tis also lost in these Words, *Schism* [sizm]-*verdict* [vérdit] *indictment* [indítément] *virtuals* [vittles] *virtualler* [vitler] *perfect* [pérfit] *perfected* [pérfited] *perfection* [pérfitness] but it is sounded in *Perfection*, *perfective*.

M.

M. When is *cb* sounded like *k*?

S. *Cb* is sounded like *k* in most foreign Words, especially in the proper Names of the *Holy Bible*; as, *Chymist, Choler, Baruck, Archippus, Melchizedec, Archangel.*

M. Are not some particular Words excepted?

S. The ancient *English* Sound of *cb* is usually retain'd in these Words, *Arch, Archbishop, Archdeacon, Archbíet, Rábel, Chérubim, Stemáthic.*

M. How is the *French cb* sounded?

S. The *French* sound *cb* like *sh*; and we retain that Sound in many Words immediately receiv'd from them; as, *Chevalier* (*Shevaleér*) *Machine* (*Masheén*) *Mareschal* (*Marshál*) *Capucin* (*Capu-heén*) *Chaise* (*Shaíze*) *Champaign* (*Shampáne*).

M. Give another Observation of the Sound of *cb*.

S. *Cb* is pronounc'd as *qu* in *Cboir* (*Quire*) *Cborister* (*Quirister*).

D.

M. Give your Observations on the Letter *d*.

S. *D* is not sounded in *ribband* (*ribbin*) *Wednesday* (*Wensday*).

M. Give your second Observation upon the Letter *d*.

S. The Termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned, burnt; choaked, choakt; ripped, ript; laughed, laught; passed, past; tossed, tost.*

Note, *This Abbreviation is not to be used, when any Word ending in t or d takes the Termination ed after it.*

E.

M. What do you observe of Words ending in *en*?

S.

80 Remarks on the Sound of Letters.

S. Words ending in *-en* lose the Sound of *e*, as, *Garden* (*Gard'n*) *basten* (*hāst'n*) *Heaven* (*Heav'n*) *bitten* (*bitt'n*) *Token* (*Tok'n*).

M. What Words lose *e* in the Pronunciation?

S. Words taking the Termination *-ed* lose *e* in the Pronunciation, and oftentimes in Writing, but it must be supply'd by an *Apostrophe*; as *scabbed*, *scabb'd*; *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*; *joined*, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other Words have an *e*, that is not sounded?

S. *E* is written, but not sounded, in *Heart*, *Hearth*, *Dearth*.

M. What is the Meaning of *e Final*?

S. *E Final*, or *e Servile*, is that, which, being at the End of Words, serves only to *lengthen* the Sound of the last *Syllable*, but does not increase the Number of Syllables.

M. Give some Examples of it.

S. *Câne*, *blâme*, *blasphème*, *admîre*, *demîje*.

M. Is *e* at the End, of this Quality in all Syllables?

S. No; for I have five Exceptions.

M. Give the first.

S. Monosyllables, as, *the*, *she*, must retain their full Sound, because they have no other Vowel.

M. Give the second Exception.

S. *E Final* does not lengthen the Syllable after *two Consonants*; as, *bâdge*, *wêdge*, *hînge*, *revênge*, *dischârge*, *convêrse*, &c. except *grânge*, *strânge*, *chânge*, *rânge*, *wâste*, *hâste*, *pâste*, *tâste*, *bâthe*, *swâthe*.

Also *bînd*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mînd*, *rînd*, *wînd*, are still sounded long, tho' *e Final* be left out, which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M.

M. Give the *third* Exception.

S. *E Final* lengthens not these Syllables, *one* (wön) *gone* (gōn) *come* (cōm) *some* (fōm).

M. Give the *fourth* Exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct Syllable in such foreign Words, as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some Hebrew Words of this Sort.

S. *Jef-se*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some Greek Words of the same Sort.

S. *Can-dá-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Eu-ní-ce*, *No-e*, *Pbe-be*, *Pbe-ní-ce*, *Sa-ló-me*, *Sal-mó-ne*.

M. Give some Examples out of Latin.

S. *Si-mi-le*, *Pre-mu-ní-re*, *Sci-re-fá-ci-as*, and the Word *Ce-le-me-ne*.

M. Give some foreign Words in which *e Final* is not sounded, because not found in the Original.

S. *E Final* lengthens the Syllable only in these Words *Tyre*, *Ké-nite*, *Sbú-na-mite*, and such like Words as express the *Country*, or *Quality* of a Person. 'Tis servile also in the Word *Ode*, tho' it be in its *Original*.

M. Give the *fifth* Exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre*, *-gre*, and *-tre*, do sound the *e* before the *r*, and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some Examples of this Kind.

S. *Acre* (áker) *lucre* (lúker) *sepulchre* (se'pul-ker) *sceptre* (scepter) *maugre* (måuge) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (cénter) *lustre* (luster).

M. What *Quality* has *e Final* after *c* and *g*?

S. *E Final* softens *c* and *g*; as, *Lace*, *Race*, *Spice*, *Age*, *oblige*, *huge*.

M. Words in *e Final* sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. If

82 Remarks on the Sound of Letters.

S. If Nouns in *e Final* take *s* after them, with an *Apostrophe* before it, it stands for *bis*, and notes *Possession*; as, *The Pope's Eye*, or the Eye of the Pope. If without an *Apostrophe*, it makes the *Plural Number*; as, *one Pope, more Popes.*

M. But what Use is it of in Verbs?

S. If Verbs, that end in *e Final*, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth*, and makes the *third Person singular*; as, *I take, he takes, or taketh.*

M. Does this additional *s* increase the Number of Syllables or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce, -ge, -se, or -ze*, are increas'd a Syllable by the Addition of *s*: Also Words ending in *-ch, -sh, -ss, or -x*, take *-er*, which makes a new Syllable.

M. Give some Examples in this Kind.

S. Nouns	Verbs
Grace, Graces	To place, he places
Age, Ages	To rage, it rages
Carcase, Carcases	To rise, the Sun rises
Affize, Affizes	To freeze, it freezes
Arch, Arches	To parch, Fire parches
Fish, Fishes	To punish, the Law punishes
Witness, Witnesses	To oppress, a Tyrant oppresses
Box, Boxes	To box, he boxes fairly.

M. Give Examples of Words, that are not increas'd a Syllable by adding *s* at the End.

S. Nouns

S. Nouns	Verbs
A Hide, Hides	To bide, he bides his Face
Wife, Wives	To quake, he quakes
Lake, Lakes	To file, a Smith files
Dale, Dales	To frame, he frames
Name, Names	To tune, he tunes a Pipe
Tune, Tunes	To gape, he gapes
Rope, Ropes	To desire, she desires
Fire, Fires	To write, he writes
Fate, Fates	To live, he lives
Virtue, Virtues	To sue, he sues
Law, Laws	To view, he views
A Way, Ways	To pay, he pays, &c.

M. Is not the Letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee* in *be, me, we*, (formerly written *bee, mee, wee*) also in *Eve, (Eeve) Ely (Eely) Péter (Peeter) Bézom (beezom) feality (feeality)*.

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the Word *Gant* (Gant).

F.

M. Give your Observations of the Sound of *f*.

S. *F* is sounded like *v*, in the Particle *of*; as, *The King of (ov) the Jews*. But *off*, or at a Distance, is sounded with a fine *Aspiration*; as, *to keep off, to carry off*.

M. Give the Second.

S. *F* in the making of *Plurals*, is actually chang'd into *v*; as, *life, lives; staff, staves*.

M.

G.

M. In what sort of Words is *g* written, but not sounded?

S. *G* is not sounded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same Syllable; as, *Phlegm* (Flém) *Sign* (Sine) *deign* (dain) *Reign* (Rāin) *arrayn* (arain) *Sovereign* (Soverein) *Seignior* (Senior) *gnaw* (naw) *Gnat* (Nat). Except *Lign-á-loes*, in which the *g* is sounded.

M. What do you observe of *gl* in *foreign Words*?

S. *G* is not sounded before *l*, in *foreign Words*; as, *Seraglio* (Serálio) *Ostiglia* (Ostilia).

M. When is *g* sounded *hard*?

S. *G* is always *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the End of Syllables; as, *Garment*, *gone*, *Gun*, *Glass*, *grow*, *sing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* sounded *soft*?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be sounded *soft* like *je*, and *ji*; as, *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypsy*.

M. But there are three *Exceptions* to this Rule; give the *First*.

S. All *Proper Names* in the *Bible* have *g* *hard* before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounc'd in their Original; as, *Géba*, *Gethsémane*, *Gibon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the *Second Exception*.

S. *G* is sounded *hard* in these *Proper Names*; *Géderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilmán*, *Gilbert*, *Huggins*, *Séager*.

M. Give the *Third Exception*.

S. *G* is sounded *hard* in these following *common Words*; *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gewgaws*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *banger*, *linger*, *finger*, *singer*, *éager*, *meager*,

meager, auger, mauger, tyger, target, together,
begin, begirt, biggin, piggin, noggin.

M. How is *gb* sounded in the Beginning of a Word?

S. *Gb* in the Beginning of a Word is *g bard*,
tho' it is very rarely us'd; as, *Ghittár*, *Ghóft*.

M. Is not *gb* sometimes sounded like *ff*?

S. The proper Sound of *gb* is out of the Throat; but to take off the Roughness, 'tis grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some Examples, wherein *gb* is sounded like *ff*?

S. *Gb*, being at the End of these following Words, is sounded like *ff*; viz. *laugh* (*laff*) *cough* (*coff*) *Gough* (*Goff*) *bough* (*huff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*troff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*).

M. Give some Examples, wherein *gb* is not sounded.

S. *Gb* is not sounded in the following Words, nor in any other Words, but only lengthens the Syllable; as, *bigb* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mitee*) *thougħ* (*tho*) *througb* (*throo or thurro*) *Vaugban* (*Vaun*) *daugbter* (*dauter*).

M. How sound you the Termination *-burgh*?

S. *-burgh*, in the End of several proper Names of Places, is the same as *-burrow*; for Instance, *Edinburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgb* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgb* (*Gottenburro*).

H.

M. Is *b* to be sounded at the End of Words?

S. *H* is not sounded at the End of Words, if it be alone without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ab*, *ok*, *Jebóvah*, *Messiah*.

M. Is *b* to be sounded after *r*?

S. *H*

86 Remarks on the Sound of Letters.

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as, *Rbeum*, *Rhetoric*, *Catárrb*, *Rbine*, *Rbenisb*.

M. Is *b* sounded in all other Words?

S. *H* is not sounded in these Words, *bónour*, *bónoured*, *bónourable*, *herb*, *heir*, *bónest*, *búmbl*, *Asthma*, *John*, *Thómas*, *Húmpbry*, *Thoulon*.

I.

M. When is *i* sounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is sounded like *ee* in *oblige* [obleége] *Magazine* [Magazeén] *Machine* [Macheén] and many others.

M. What Words leave out *i* in the Pronunciation?

S. *I* is not heard in *évil*, *Dévil*, *Venison*, *Salisbury*.

M. How is *i* sounded in Proper Names ending in *-iab*?

S. *I* is sounded long in Proper Names ending in *-iab*; as, *Jeremiab*, *Hezekiab*.

M. How is *i* sounded before a Vowel, in other Proper Names?

S. *I* is sounded short in other Proper Names; as, *Mi"ri-am*, *A'ri-el*, *E-li-ab*.

J.

N. B. *The tail'd j*, by some Authors is call'd *j* Consonant, and by others Jod, to distinguish it from the Vowel *i*, which is really quite another Letter, and differs both in Sound and Shape.

But because the Hebrew Names of Letters are not at all receiv'd into our Alphabet, I take the Liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other Names of our English Letters.

So then, if this Letter be always tail'd, as it ought to be, and the Learner be accustom'd to call it *ja*, there need no farther Rules, or Observations about it.

M. Is

L.

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the Word *Colonel* (Cúrronel).

M. What Words leave out *l* in the Pronunciation?

S. *L* is not sounded in the following Words, *half* (hafé) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (bauk) *calk* (cauk) *talk* (tauk) *walk* (wauk) *stalk* (stauk) *chálk* (chauk) *salmon* (sammon) *cháldron* (chaudern) *almost* (amost) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Bristol* (Bristo) *Holborn* (Hôburn).

M.

M. What Observation have you of the Letter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the Word *Accómpt* (Account).

N.

M. What Words leave out *n* in the Pronunciation?

S. *N* is not heard in the Words *kíln*, *linn*, *bynn*, *damn*, *condemn*, *contémn*, *sólemn*, *cólumn*, *aútumn*.

O.

M. What Words *transplace* *o* in the Sounding?

S. *O* is *transplac'd* in *iron* [iorn] *fáffron* [safforn].

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* sounds like *oo* in *do*, *dóing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* *lost* in the Pronunciation?

S. *O* is *lost* in many Words ending in -or, as, *bácon*, *béacon*, *glútton*, *mítton*, *báson*, *málon*, *crímfon*.

M. In what other Words is it *lost*?

S. *O* is *lost* in these Words, *Córoner* [Crowner] *dámósel* [damsel] *feoffé* [fessé] *Níckolas* [Niclas] *cárrion* [carrin] *cháriot* [charit].

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

88 Remarks on the Sound of Letters.

S. O is commonly sounded like ī in *women* (wimmen) *flagon* (flaggin).

M. When is o sounded like ū?

S. O is sounded like ū in *Conduit* (Cundit) *jure* (cunjer) *Attorney* (Atturney) *Pómmel* (Pum-mel) *Cónstable* (Cunstable) *Mónmouth* (Munmuth).

P.

M. In what Words is p written, and no sounded?

S. P is written, but not sounded, in *Pfalm*, *Psalter*, *Psalmist*, *Receipt*, *Accompt*, *tempt*, *At-tempt*, *Symptom*, *empty*, *Sumper*.

M. What other Words have p, that is no sounded?

S. These Words have p written but unsounded; *exempt*, *contempt*, *redemption*, *assumption*, *presumption*, *consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That p ought to be left out in the aforesaid Words, because it ought not to be in their Originals, which are the Latin *Supines*, *emtum*, *temtum*, *sumtum*, if you will believe the Oxford Critics upon the Common Grammar.

M. How is pb to be sounded?

S. If pb be together in the same Syllable they sound like f; as, *Pbanfy*, *Elephant*, *Asaph*.

M. If p and b come together in a Word, do they not always belong to the same Syllable?

S. There are several Words, in which p must be parted, when the Syllables are divided as, *Shép-berd*, *up-bold*, *Cláp-ham*, and other like Compounds.

Q.

M. How is q sounded in Words derived from the French?

S. *Q* in the French Tongue is sounded like *k*, and must be so pronounced in Words derived from that Language, and some few others ; as, *isque* (risk) *liquor* (likkor) *catholique* (catholick) *déjeuner* (dinner) *banquet* (basket) *conquer* (conker) *masquerade* (maskeráde) *obéquer* (checker.)

S.

M. Has the Letter *s* always one and the same sound ?

S. The proper Sound of *s* is soft like *Hissing* ; but sometimes it is sounded *hard* like *z*.

M. Give your first Observation of Words, that sound *s* *hard*.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* like *z* in all Words of the Plural Number, and in all Verbs of the third Person singular ; as, *Names*, *Worms*, *he bears*, *she reads*.

M. Give your second Observation of Words that have *s* *hard*.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in Words that end in *tion*, if it follow a Vowel immediately ; as, *évásion*, *delúsion*, *persuásion*, *circumcisión*. But after a Consonant it is *soft* ; as, *conversion*, *commision*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third Observation of Words, that have *s* *hard*.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in all these Words ; *raise*, *praise*, *chaise* (shaze) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *wise*, *note*, *nose*, *bose*, *pose*, *rose*, *disposé*, *posy*, *réssi*, *chose*, *those*, *composé*, *expóse*, *dispóse*, *supposé*, *impóse*, *use*, *choose*, *muse* (to think) *bruise*, *refúse*, *infúse*, *confúsed*, *cause*, *clause*, *pause* (a stop) *applause*, *schism* (szim) *bosom*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *dám sel*, *café ment*, *Jérusalem*.

M. In what Words is *s* not sounded ?

90 Remarks on the Sound of Letters.

S. S is not sounded in *Lille*, *Carlisle*, *Viscount*,
Isle, *Island*.

Note, If Island be taken for the Name of a Country,
the s must be sounded, because (as some Critics say)
it is so call'd from Ice-land, or the Land of Ice,
by reason of its extreme Cold.

T.

M. Has tb always one and the same Sound?

S. The proper Sound of tb is fine, as in *tbin*,
tbink, *wrath*.

M. When is tb sounded bard?

S. Tb is sounded bard, like db, in *the*, *tbee*, *then*,
tbence, *tbis*, *tby*, *tbine*, *they*, *that*, *tbo*, *tbus*, *tbese*,
their, *fitbe*, *titbe*, *blitbe*, *batbe*, *ratbe*, *râtber*, *fâther*,
fârber, *fûrber*, *feather*, *weâther*, *leâther*, *néither*,
âther, *môther*, *brôther*, *smôther*, *bîther*, *wîther*,
tbîther, *lotbe*, *clotbier*, *clôtber*, &c.

M. How is ti sounded before a Vowel or Diphtong?

S. Ti before a Vowel or Diphtong is sounded
like si or sh; as *Grátian*, *Oblátion*, &c. But there
are five Exceptions.

M. Give the first Exception.

S. Ti keeps its own natural Sound when s goes
immediately before it; as, *Bástion*, *Combustion*,
célestial.

M. Give the second Exception.

S. Ti keeps its natural Sound at the Beginning
of a Word; as, *tie*, *tied*, *Tiâra*.

M. Give the third Exception.

S. Ti keeps its natural Sound in some Hebrew
and Greek Words; as, *Sbeátiel*, *Pbátiel*, *Shephá
tiab*, *Cotittia*, *Adramyttium*, and the like.

M. Give the fourth Exception.

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 91

S. Comparatives in -er, and Superlatives in -est, from *Adjectives* ending in -ty, give *ti* its natural Sound; as, *mighty*, *mightier*, *mightiest*.

M. Give the fifth Exception.

S. *Verbs* ending in -ty, when they take the Termination -est, or -ed, give *ti* its natural Sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptiest*, the Cup is *emptied*: Also from *pity*, we say *pi-ti-a-ble*.

U.

M. Is the Vowel *u* sounded in all Words?

S. *U* is not heard in the Word *intituled* [intitled].

M. What do you observe of *u* after *g*?

S. *U* after *g* is not sounded, but only hardens the *g*; as, *guess*, *guilty*, *tongue*, *plague*, *Hague*, *rogue*, *vogue*, *fatigue*, *Synagógue*.

M. When is *u* founded like *i*?

S. *U* is sounded like *i* in *búry* [birry] *búrial* [birrial] *búsy* [bizzee] *búsiness* [bizneſs].

V.

This Letter being as different from the Vowel *u*, both in Sound and Shape, as most other Letters in the Alphabet, I take the Liberty to call it *vee*, rather than *was*, because that comes nearer to the other Names of our English Letters.

If its true Shape be minded both in *Writing* and *Printing*, as now generally it is, there needs no other Distinction between the Vowel *u* and the Consonant; the different Name and Character being sufficient.

W.

M. Give your first Observation, where the Letter *w* is written but not sounded,

Remarks on Diphthongs.

S. *W* is written but not sounded in *Answer*, *Sword*, *Whore*, *Swooming*.

M. Give your second Observation.

S. *W* is not sounded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wratb*, *wretch*, *bewráy*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* sounded?

S. *Wh* is never found, but in Words *purely English*, and the *b* is sounded before the *w*; as, *wheel* (hweel) *where* (hwere) *wben* (hwen.)

Y.

M. Is *y* a Consonant, or a Vowel?

S. If *y* begin the Syllable, it is a Consonant; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a Vowel?

S. *Y* is seldom found as a Vowel, but in Diphthongs, or at the End of Words, and then it is usually sounded like *ee*, but without the Accent; as, *Dérotby*, *Nórmandy*, formerly, *liberty*.

C H A P. III.

Remarks on the Diphthongs.

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. What is generally the Sound of *ai* and *ay*?

S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally sounded like *á* in *care*; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *delay*.

M. Have you no Exception?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (*Callis*).

M. How is this Diphthong pronounced in Hebrew Words?

S. The Diphthong *ai* in Hebrew Words has a proper Sound of both the Vowels; as *Ai*, *Sinai*, *Bebai*.

M. Is

M. Is *ai* a Diphthong in all Hebrew Words?

S. The Termination *-aim* is two distinct Syllables, and the *a* usually bears the Accent, because the Original is *-ajim*; as, *Ki-ri-a-thâ-im*, *Ra-mâ-thâ-im*. Except *E-pbrâ-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ei*, and *ey*?

S. The Proper Sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the Words, *eight*, *sleight*, *bey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded?

S. In most Words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like ē; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *Eyles*.

M. Have you no other Exception?

S. *Ei* is sounded like á in *Neighbour* [Nâbor].
Heir [Are].

M. Is *Ei* always a Diphth. in English Words?

S. *Ei* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re*; as, *re-i-te-rate*, *re-im-bûrse*. Nor yet in these Words, *Dé-ist*, *Dé-ism*, *Dé-i-ty*, *A-the-ist*, *A-the-ism*, *Po-ly"the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *oi* and *oy*?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a peculiar Sound, expressible by no other Letter, from which they seldom or never vary; as, *óil*, *óyster*, *cónvoy*.

M. Does *oi* always make a Diphthong?

S. *Oi* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *con*, which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-si-on*, *co-in-cide*.

M. Have you no other Observation?

S. *Oi* is no Diphthong in Words ending in *-ing*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *au* and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *ow* keep usually one proper Sound, which is express'd in the Words, *austere*, *jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (ant) *gauge* (gage).

M. How is *au* sounded in French Words?

S. *Au* in pure French Words is sounded like ô; as, *Claude* (*Clôde*) *debauchee* (*deboshée*).

M. Is *au* always a Diphthong?

S. *Au* is no Diphthong in some foreign Words; as, *Sta-ni-flá-us*, *Ar-che-lá-us*, *Em-má-us*, *Ca-per-ná-um*.

Eu, and Ew.

M. What is the proper Sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united Sound in all Words; as, *feud*, *few*, *new*.

M. Is *eu* a Diphthong in all Words?

S. *Eu* is no Diphthong in *Zá-che-us*, *Bar-ti-mé-us*, *A-ma-dé-us*, and such like.

Ou, and Ow.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ou* and *ow*?

S. The proper Sound of *ou* and *ow* is express'd in these Words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this Sound retain'd in all Words?

S. In some Words they have the Sound of oo; as, *Soup* (*soop*) *Strowd* (*strood*) *Cowper* (*Cooper*).

M. Is not *ow* often sounded like ô?

S. The *w* is lost in the sounding of many Words; as, *know*, *knowledge*, *crow*, *flow*.

M. Are there not some Words, in which *ow* has two distinct Sounds?

S. Some few Words have *ow* differently sounded, for the better Distinction of the Sense; as, *bow* (to bend) and *bowl* (a Globe) are sounded properly; but *bow* (to shoot with) and *bowl* (or Vessel)

Vessel) are sounded improperly, that is, they lose the Sound of the *w*.

Note, that any Diphthong has an improper Sound, when one of its Vowels is lost in Pronouncing.

Ee.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ee*?

S. *Ee* is sounded like the French *i*; as, *see*, *seek*, *seem*.

M. Is *ee* a Diphthong in all Words?

S. *Ee* is no Diphthong in Hebrew Words; as, *Bé-é-rites*, *Be-er-shé-ba*; but *Beelzebub* (*Bélzébub*) seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a Diphthong then in all other Words?

S. *Ee* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *-re* or *-pre*; as, *ré-enter*, *re-e-sta-blisb*, *pré-é-mi-nence*.

Oo.

M. What is the proper Sound of *oo*?

S. *Oo* has its proper Sound express'd in *fool*, *cool*; and this Sound it retains in all Words, saving that it is pronounc'd like *ü* in *foot*, *foot*.

M. Is *Oo*, then, always a Diphthong?

S. *Oo* makes no Diphthong in Words derived from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as, *Bó-oz*, *Có-os*, *co-óperate*.

Ea.

M. What is the proper Sound of the Diphthong *ea*?

S. The proper and most usual Sound of *ea* is like *é*; as, in *sea*, *seam*, *appear*.

M. Is it never sounded like *ĕ*?

S. *Ea* is sounded like *ĕ*, in *bĕad*, *brĕad*, *ſearch*, *feather*, *wĕather*, *lĕather*, *bĕaven*, *lĕaven*, and some others.

M. Is *ea* always used as a Diphthong?

S. *Ea* is no Diphthong in the Words *ven-ge-ant*, *mis-cre-ant*; nor in any Hebrew, Greek, or Latin Words.

M. Give Examples of some Hebrew Words wherein *ea* is no Diphthong.

S. *Ea* is no Diphthong in *Gé-be-a*, *K.-leb-Bá-ne-a*, *Kir-jath-Jé-a-rim*.

M. Give some Examples of Greek Words wherein *ea* is no Diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a Diphthong in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Ge-má-lo-gy*, *I-dé-a*, *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-al*, *Tbé-a-tri*, *Ne-á-po-lis*.

M. Give some Latin Words that have *ea* sounded as a Diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a Diphthong in *Be-á-ti-tude*, *ré-al-náu-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-á-te*, *cre-á-tor*, *cre-á-ti-on*; except *creá-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a Diph. in Words compounded with *pre*?

S. *Ea* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *pre*; as, *pré-am-ble*, *pre-A"da-mite*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually sounded?

S. *Oa* is usually sounded like *ó*, the *a* being neglected in the Pronunciation; as, *boat*, *float*.

M. Is it never sounded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is sounded like *au*, in *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the *End* of any English Word.

M. Is *oe* never used otherwise than as a Diphthong?

S. *Oa* is no Diphthong in the Word *Go-a*; nor in any Hebrew Word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, *A-hi-no-am*. Nor in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-a-li-ti-on*, *co-á-gu-late*.

Ie.

M. How is the Diphthong *ie* generally sounded?

S. If

S. If *ie* be set before a single Consonant, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief*, *chief*. But if it be before two Consonants, 'tis sounded like *é*; as, *Friend*, *friendly*.

M. How is it sounded at the End of Words?

S. If *ie* be found at the End of Words, the *e* is servile, and not sounded; as, *die*, *signifie*.

M. Is *ie* always us'd as a Diphthong?

S. *Ie* is no Diphthong in Hebrew Words; as, *A-bi-é-zer*, *E-li-é-zer*. Nor in Words ending in -er; as, *di-er*, *car-ri-er*, *clo-thi-er*. Nor in Words ending in -ed, and -eth; as, *di-ed*, *ap-pli-eth*: Which Kind of Words are usually sounded short, as if they were written *di'd*, *applies*.

M. How is *ie* sounded in Words originally Latin?

S. *Ie* being no Latin Diphthong is generally parted in Words derived from that Language; as, *cli-ent*, *ó-ri-ent*, *qui-et*, *sci-ence*, *so-ci-e-ty*, *trans-i-ent*, *pi-e-ty*, &c.

Ui.

M. How is the Diphthong *ui* sounded?

S. The Diphthong *ui* is sounded like *ú*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice*, *Fruit*, *re-cruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *cón-duit*, *build*, *guise*, *be-guile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a Diphthong?

S. *Ui* is no Diphthong in many foreign Words; as, *fé-su-it*, *gé-nu-ine*, *fru-í"ti-on*, *am-bi-gú-i-ty*, *per-spí-cú-i-ty*, *gra-tú-i-ty*, *pu-is-sant*, and the like.

Æ, and œ.

M. What is your Observation of *æ*, *œ*?

S. *Æ*, and *œ*, are no English Diphthongs; and yet in the best Authors *æ* is retain'd in Latin Proper Names, and *œ* in several Greek Words, both sounded like *é*; as *Ænæas*, *Ætna*, *Nicænas*,

98 Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

Œconomy, Phœnix. But they are generally neglected in common Words; as, *Equity*, *Female*, *Tragedy*, *Comedy*; tho' they come from *Aequitas*, *Fæmina*, *Tragædia*, *Comædia*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spelling; or Division of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is Spelling?

S. To spell is to take Words asunder into convenient Parts, in order to shew their true Pronunciation, and Original Formation.

M. What is a Syllable?

S. Every Part of a Word so separated, and distinctly sounded, is a Syllable or Comprehension of the Sound of a Vowel, or Diphthong, either by itself, or with one or more Consonants.

M. In how many Rules may the Doctrine of Spelling be contain'd?

S. All Spelling, or Division of Syllables, may be comprehended in six General Rules.

R U L E I.

M. What is the first General Rule of Spelling?

S. A Consonant between two Vowels goes to the latter Syllable; as, *na-ture*, *u-ni-ty*.

In dividing of Syllables this Rule must always be observ'd, except in Words form'd and compounded, which are to be divided by the fifth and sixth General Rules.

R U L E

R U L E II.

M. What is the second general Rule of dividing Syllables?

S. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must always begin the Syllable together.

By being in the Middle of the Word is only means, that the two Consonants are neither in the first Syllable of the Word, nor do end the last.

M. What double Consonants may begin a Word?

S. These double Consonants may begin a Word; bl, br, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gb, gl, gn, gr, kn, pb, pl, pr, rb, sc, sb, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, fl, fw, tb, tr, tw, wb, wr.

Note, also, That dl and tl are often us'd to begin Syllables, tho' they begin no Word; as, kin-dle, ti-tle.

Note, The Latin Grammarians make even ct and pt begin a Syllable; and the Learner might do well to divide by this Rule, when he leaves a Piece of a Word at the End of a Line; but we have no Words beginning with such Consonants.

R U L E III.

M. What is the third Rule for Division of Syllables?

S. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, not proper to begin a Word, must be divided; as, núm-ber, pop-py, búf-band.

R U L E IV.

M. What is the fourth Rule for Division of Syllables?

S. If two Vowels come together, not making a Diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What Conjunctions or Meetings of the Vowels are they that must be so divided?

100 Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

S. If the following *Vowels* happen together in a *Word*, they must be divided, viz. *Ae*; as, *Já-el*, *Ga-é-ta*: *Ao*; as, *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-o-di-cé-a*: *Eo*; as, *pí-te-ous*, *plén-te-ous*, *Mé-te-or*, *Thé-o-ry*: *Ia*; as, *pbi-al*, *vi-ánd*: *Io*; as, *Dí-o-ces*, *Li-o-nel*: *Iu*; as, *di-úr-nal*: *Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al*: *Ua*, *ue*, and *uo* must likewise be parted (except after *q* and *g*); as, *ú-su-al*, *dú-el*, *cón-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the fifth Rule for dividing of *Syllables*?

S. Let *Words formed*, or *derived*, be divided according to their *Original*, or *Primitive*.

M. What is the *Consequence* of this *Rule*?

S. These *Terminations* -ed, -en, -est, -eth, -er, -ing, -ish, -ous, ought to go by themselves in *Spelling*.

M. Give some *Examples*.

S. *Bóast-ed*, *Góld-en*, *knów-est*, *béar-eth*, *béar-er*, *wórk-ing*, *fóol-ish*, *rá-ven-ous*.

M. Have you no *Exceptions* to this *Consequence* of the *Rule*?

S. *Monosyllables*, and *Words accented upon the last Syllable*, ending in a *single Consonant*, without a *Diphthong* aforegoing, double their *final Consonant* when they take any of the *formative Endings*; and then it may be proper to put the *latter Consonant* with the *Termination*; as, *blót*, *blót-ed*, *blót-test*, *blót-teth*, *blót-ting*, *blót-ter*; *ad-mít*, *ad-mít-red*, *ad-mít-teth*, *ad-mít-ting*; *glad*, *glád-der*, *glád-deft*.

M. Give the second *Exception*.

S. When *Words in E Final* take any of these

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables. 101

these Terminations, *E Final* is lost, even in writing, and then a Consonant may be put to the Termination; as, *write*, *wri-test*, *wri-teth*, *writer*, *wri-ting*.

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any Confusion in the Sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the Verb *singe*, I would write *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the Word *sing*.

Note 2. If Words in *E Final* have the last Syllable short, 'tis a much better Guide to the Ear to let the Termination go by itself; as, *for-give*, *for-giv-ing*, *for-giv-en*; *lōve*, *lōv-er*; *cōme*, *cōm-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the sixth General Rule for Division of Syllables.

S. Let compound Words be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

M. What is the first Consequence of this Principle?

S. A Preposition; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounc'd by itself; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-é-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-vén-ture*, *dis-u-níté*, *ré-pro-bate*, *pré-vi-ous*.

M. What is the second Consequence of the Rule?

S. *Beth* will be the first Syllable in *Bétb-a-ny*, *Bétb-el*, *Beth-á-ba-ra*, *Beth-éf-da*, &c.

M. What is the third Consequence of the Rule?

S. The Termination *-ham* will go by itself at the End of Proper Names; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leus-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*.

Note, *Ham* in the Saxon Language, which is *Heim* in the German, signifies a *Home*, or *Habitation*,

and

102 Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

and is often used in the Compounding of proper Names.

M. If three *Consonants* meet in the *Middle* of a *Word*, how must they be *divided*?

S. If three *Consonants* be together in the *Middle* of a *Word*, there are four *Ways* of *dividing* them.

M. What is the *first Way*?

S. If they can *begin a Word*, they must also *begin a Syllable*; as, *il-lu-strate, in-struct*.

M. What *treble Consonants* may begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*?

S. These *treble Consonants* may begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; *pbr, scr, sch, sbr, spr, spl, str, tbr, thw*.

M. What is the *second Way* of *dividing Words* that have three *Consonants in the Middle*?

S. If they be proper to *end a Word*, they may all be put to the *former Syllable*; as, *latch-et*.

M. What is the *tthird Way*?

S. If the two *last* be proper to *begin a Word*, or the *last of all* be *l*, they *begin the Syllable together*; as, *kin-dle, kin-dred, mon-ster, thim-ble*.

M. What is the *fourth Way*?

S. If the two *first* of them be proper to *end a Word*, the *tthird* may go to the *latter Syllable*; as, *kind-ly, re-fresh-ment*.

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or Rules to be observ'd in Writing of English.

General Directions.

1. **L**E^T Proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, &c. be always distinguish'd by beginning with a Capital, or great Letter.

2. 'Tis

2. 'Tis esteem'd Ornamental to begin any substantive in the Sentence with a Capital, if it bear some considerable Stress of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.
Tis grown Customary in Printing to begin every Substantive with a Capital, but in my Opinion 'tis unnecessary, and binders that remarkable Distinction intended by a Capital.
3. Let the first Word of every Epistle, Book, Note, Verse, Bill, &c. begin with a Capital.
4. After a full Stop, let the next Sentence also begin with a Capital.
5. If any notable Saying, or Passage of an Author, be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, tho' it be not immediately after a full Stop.
6. Let not a Capital be written in the Middle of a Word among small Letters, except in Anagrams.
7. Where Capitals are used in whole Words and Sentences, something is express'd extraordinary great. They are us'd also in the Titles of Books, for Ornament's sake.

Some particular Observations.

1. C must not be put between two Consonants; as *think*, not *tbinck*; except before b; as, *clinch*, *stench*.
2. E Final should not be put after a Syllable made long by a Diphthong. It is unnecessary also after a double Consonant; as, *Inn*, *Add*, rather than *Inne*, *Adde*; yet some Proper Names retain it; as, *Donne*, *Deale*.

3. The

3. The Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, must always be written with a Capital.
4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the End of Words not purely English; as, *Music*, *Arithmetick*, *Logic*, *Catholic*, *Fabric*; rather than *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Logick*, *Catholick*, *Fabrick*.
5. No Words of above one Syllable end in *ll*; as, *burtful*, *beautiful*. Except Words compounded of Monosyllables ended in *ll*, and Words accented on the last Syllable; as, *in-stáll*, *re-cáll*, *in-róll*, *re-péll*, *re-béll*.
6. *Pb* must be carefully retained in Words that are of a Greek Original; as, *Pbancy*, *Prophet*; not *Fancy*, *Profet*.
7. *Q* is never to be used in a Word without *u* after it.
8. *Q* is often us'd rather than *k*, in Words coming from the *Latins* in *quius*; as, *oblique*, *antique*, *ré-lique*; from *obliquus*, *antiquus*, *réliquus*.
9. *Q* is retain'd also in many Words, that come from the *French*; as, *risque*, *traf-fique*, *parquet*; for, *risk*, *traffick*, *packet*.
10. The long *s* must never be used at the End of a Word, nor immediately after the short *s*.
11. *X* should be used instead of *et*, where it appears to have been in the Original; as, *Reflex-i-on*, *Con-nex-i-on*; rather than, *Reflection*, *Connection*.
12. *Y* must be us'd before the Termination *-ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing*, *bu-ry-ing*, from *marry*, *bury*; tho' we write, *married*, *buried*, from the same Words.

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE Stops are used to shew what *Distance of Time* must be observ'd in *Reading*: And they are so absolutely necessary to the better *Understanding* of what we *write*, and *read*, that without a strict *Attention* to them, all *Writing* would be *confused*, and liable to many *Misconstructions*.

Stops, consider'd as *Intervals* in *Reading*, are but Four, viz. *Comma*, *Semicolon*, *Colon*, and *Period*, or *full Stop*: And these bear a kind of *Musical Proportion of Time* one to another: For a *Comma* stops the Reader's Voice, while he may privately, with Deliberation, tell One; the *Semicolon*, Two; the *Colon*, Three; and the *Period*, Four.

Their Characters are thus.

Comma (,) a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word.

Semicolon (;) a Point over the Comma,

Colon (:) two Points.

Period (.) a single Point at the Foot of a Word.

But if a Question be ask'd, there's a circular Stroke upon a short Line put over the Period, and 'tis call'd an *Interrogation*; thus (?)

If a sudden Wondering be express'd, then a strait Line is placed over the *Period*, and 'tis call'd a Note of *Admiration*; thus (!)

If one Sentence be enclosed within another, of which it is no Part, then 'tis put between two large Half-Circles called a *Parentesis*, thus () and, in reading,

reading, this doth something lower the Tone of Hypb the Voice, as a Thing, that comes in by the by, interrupting the main Coherence of the Period, and restraining it from being taken in so large a Sense, as it might otherwise bear. Each Part of it is equal in Time to a Comma.

These, that follow, are the most usual Marks in Writing.

Accent (') being placed over a Vowel, notes, that the Tone, or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable.

Apóstrophe (') a Comma at the Head of Letters, denotes some Letter, or Letters, left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*; *wou'dst*, for *wouldest*; *sha'n't*, for *shall not*; *ne'er*, for *never*.

Asterism (*) a Star, guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest in that Passage of the *Author*.

Breve (") is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (^) is plac'd underneath the Line, and denotes, that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in Shape as the *Caret*, but is always plac'd over some Vowel of a Word, to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrā-tes*.

Diaeresis (..) is two Points plac'd over two Vowels of a Word, that would otherwise make a Diphthong, and parts 'em into two several Syllables.

Hypben

ne of *Hypben* (-) is a strait Mark across, which, by being set at the End of a Line, denotes, that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next line.

Here note, that whenever a Word is thus parted, the Syllables must be carefully separated by the Rules of Spelling.

'Tis us'd also to join, or compound, two Words into one; as *Ale-house*, *Inn-keeper*.

Being plac'd over a Vowel, it is not then properly call'd a *Hypben*, but a *Dash*, which in Writing signifies the Omission of *m* or *n*; as, *nothing more commendable thā fair-Writing*; for, *nothing more commendable than fair Writing*.

Index ↗ the Forefinger pointing, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable, against which 'tis plac'd.

Obelisk + is us'd as well as the *Asterism* *, to refer the Reader to the Margin. In *Dictionaries* commonly denotes a Word to be obsolete, or dis in use.

Paragraph ¶ or Division, comprehends several Sentences under one Head, or Subject.

Parenthesis [] or Brackets, include Words or Sentences of the same Value or Signification with those they are joined to, which may be us'd in their Stead.

Quotation “ or a double *Comma* reverse, at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

Section § or Division, is us'd in subdividing of Chapter, or Book, into lesser Parts, or Portions.

C H A P. VI.

Of Abbreviations.

AN Abbreviation is an expeditious Way of setting down a Word by some Letter, or Letters belonging to it, which always takes after it a Period, or full Point.

Note, This is sometimes done by certain Marks of Characters, various as the Phancies of their Authors, and may be learn'd in the Books of Short-Hand. But 'tis none of my Design to treat of them here, nor of the Abbreviations, or Marks, peculiar to any of the Sciences; but only of such as are met with in common Books and Writing, which I have collected and placed Alphabetically in the following Table.

A T A B L E of the most common Abbreviations, with their Explication.

A.	Afternoon, Aulus,	Admrs. Administrators
	Answer, Active	Ag ^t . Against
A. B.	Artium Bacca- laureus, Bachelor of Arts	A.M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts
	Abp. Archbishop	Am ^t . Amongst
Acct.	Account	Ana. of each a like Quantity
A. D.	Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord	Anab. Anabaptist
Adml.	Admiral	Ap. Apostle, April
		A. R. Anna Regina, Anne the Queen; Anno Regni,

egni, in the Year of the Reign	Con. Constance, Constantine
st. P. G. Astronomy Professor of <i>Gresham</i> <i>College</i>	Conf. Confessor, Confirmation
Aust. Austria	Cor. Corinthians, Collary
A. Bachelor of Arts	Corn. Cornelius
Baronet	C. R. Carolus Rex, <i>Charles the King</i>
D. Bachelor in Divi- nity	C. S. Custos Sigilli, the <i>Keeper of the Seal</i>
Bishop	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the Privy Seal</i>
V. Blessed Virgin	Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
Centum, an Hundred;	D. Deanery, Division, Doctor, Duke, Duke- dom
Charles, Chapter	Dan. Daniel
Cant. Canticles, Canter- bury	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Capt. Captain	Deac. Deacon
Cat. Catechism	Dec. or iober, Decem- ber
Cent. Centum, an Hun- dred	Deut. Deuteronomy
Ch. Church	Do. Ditto, <i>the same</i>
Chá. Charles, Charity	Du ^m . Dukedom
Chan. Chancr. Chan- cellor	E. Earl
Chap. Chapter	Earld. Earldom
Chron. Chronicles	Edm. Edmund
Cit. City, Citizen, Ci- tadel	Edw. Edward
Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman</i> , Clement	E. g. Exempli gratiâ, <i>as for Example</i>
Clem. Clement	Eliz. Elizabeth
Co. County	Eng. English, England
Col. Colonel, Colossi- ans	Ep.
Com'. Commissioner	

Abbreviations.

Ep.	Epistle	Jesus Hominum Sa-
Eph.	Ephesians	vator. <i>Iesus Saviour</i>
Esa.	Esaias	<i>of Man</i>
Esq;	Esquire	
Ev.	Evangelist	'ΙΧΩΡΣ. <i>In the Year</i>
Ex.	Exodus	<i>Ως οὗτος Σωτήρ, Ιη-</i>
Exp.	Express, Exposi-	<i>Christ the Son of God,</i>
	tion, Explanation	<i>a Saviour</i>
Feb.	February	
Fr.	France, French	Ja. James
Fra.	Frances, Francis	Jac. Jacob, Jacobus
F. R. S.	Fellow of the	Jan. January, Janus
	Royal Society	J. D. Jurium Doctor,
G.	God, Great, Gospel	<i>Doctor of Laws</i>
Gal.	Galatians	Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
Gar.	Garison	Jes. Jesus
Gen.	Genesis, General	Jest. Jesuit
Gen ^{mo} .	Generalissimo	Inst. Instance, Institu-
Gent.	Gentleman	on, Instrument
Geo.	George	Joh. John
Gosp.	Gospel	Jno. John
G. R.	Georgius Rex, <i>George the King</i>	Josh. Joshua
Greg.	Gregory	J. R. Jacobus Rex
Heb.	Hebrews	<i>James the King</i>
Hen.	Henry	Jud. Judges
Hier.	Hieronymus, Je- rom	Jul. July, Julius
Hum.	Humphrey	Jun. June, Junius
Hund.	Hundred	Just. Justice
Id.	Idem, <i>the same</i>	K. King, or Kings
i. e.	<i>id est, that is</i>	Km. Kingdom
IHS.	IHS. <i>The Three</i> <i>first Letters of his</i> <i>Name in Greek;</i>	Kt. Knight
		L. Lord, Lubius, Luke
		l. liber, Book; libra <i>Pounds</i>
		Lam. Lamentations
		La^r. Ladyship

Ld. Lord	crum, <i>Sacred to the Memory</i>
L. D. Lady-Day	N. Note
Lev. Leviticus	Nat. Nathanael, Nati-
Lieut. Lieutenant	vity
L.L.D. Legum Doctor, <i>Doctor of Laws</i>	N. B. Nota bene, <i>Mark well</i>
Lond. London	Nic. Nicodemus, Ni-
Lp. Lordship	cholas
Ltr. Letter	n. l. non liquet, <i>it ap-</i>
Luk. Luke	<i>pears not</i>
M. Marquis, Monday,	Nov. or 9ber, November
Morning, Marcus	N. S. New Style
m. manipulus, <i>a Hand-</i>	Num. Number, Numbers
ful	O. Oliver
M. A. Master of Arts	Ob. Objection
Ma. Madam	Obt. Obedient
Maty. Majesty	Oct. or 8ber, October
Mar. March, Mark,	O. S. Old Style
Marmaduke, Martyr	P. P. Publius, President
Mart. Martin, Mar-	p. per, pro
tir	Pug. Pugil, <i>an Handful</i>
Mat. Matthew	Par. Parish
Math. Mathematics	Parl. Parliament
M. D. Medicinæ Doc-	Pat. Patriarch, Patrie,
tor, <i>Doctor of Phy-</i>	Patience
<i>sic</i>	Pen. Penelope
Mich. Michael, Mi-	Pent. Pentecost
chaelmas	per Cent. per Centum,
Min. Minister	<i>by the Hundred</i>
Monf. Monsieur	Pet. Peter, Petrarch
Mr. Master	Phil. Philippians, Philip
Mrs. Mistress	Philem. Philemon
Mf. Manuscript	Philom.
Mfs. Manuscripts	
M. S. Memoriæ Sa-	

Philom.	Philomathes, <i>a Lover of Learning</i> ; or	Rev.	Revelation
	Philo-mathematicus,	Ri.	Richard
	<i>a Lover of the Mathematics</i>	Ro.	Robert
P. M. G.	Professor of Music at <i>Gresham-College</i>	Rom.	Romans
Pportion.	Proportion	Rt.	W ^p ful. Right Wor-
Pr.	Priest, Primitive	shipful	
Prof.	Th. Gr. Professor <i>Theologiae Greshamensis</i> , Professor of Divinity at <i>Gresham-College</i>	Rt. Hon ^b e.	Right Ho-
P. S.	Postscript	nourable	
Psal.	Psalms, Psalmist	S.	or St. Saint
Q.	Queen, Question	S. A.	Secundum Artem,
q. d.	<i>quasi dicat, as if be should say</i>	according to Art	
q. l.	<i>quantum libet, as much as you please</i>	Sa.	Samuel, Sampson
q. s.	<i>quantum sufficit, a sufficient Quantity.</i>	Sep.	or 7ber. September
R.	Rex, King; Regina, Queen	Serj.	Serjeant
Regr.	Register; Reg. Dep.	Servt.	Servant
Regimt.	Register Deputed	Sh.	Shire
Regt.	Regiment	S. N.	Secundum Naturam, according to Nature
Reg. Prof.	Regius Professor, <i>King's Professor</i>	Sol.	Solution
Rel.	Religion, Relation	Sp.	Spain, Spanish
Ret.	Return	Sr.	Sir
	<i>moldy</i>	Ss.	Semissis, half a Pound
		S. S. T. P.	Sacro-sancta
		Theologiae	Professor
		<i>a Professor of Divinity</i>	
		Ste.	Stephen
		Swd.	Sword
		T.	Thomas
		The.	Theophilus
		Thef.	Thesis, Thessaloni-
		nians	
		Tho.	Thomas
		To.	Tobias
		V.	Virgin

v. vide <i>see</i> , <i>Verie</i>	Xpher, Christopher
Ven. venerable	Xt. Christ
Viz. videlicet, <i>that is to say</i>	y ^e , the y ⁿ , then
Will. or Wm. William	yo ^r , your
Wp. Worship	y ^s , this
Wpful, Worshipful	y ^u , thou, or you
W.R. Wilhelmus Rex, <i>William the King</i>	&c., et, and &c. et cætera, and the rest
Xn. Christian	

Now, for the better *Distinction* of Words, that are *nearly alike in Sound*, or in *Writing*, and yet are widely different in *Signification*, take the following *Tables*.

TABLE I.

Words, the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification.

A BELL, Cain's Bro-	Awl, to bore Holes
ther	Ale-Hoof, an Herb
A Bell, of Metal	Aloof, at a Distance
Able, powerful	Alloy, of Metal
Accidence, a Book	Allay, to give Ease
Accidents, Chances	Alley, a narrow Passage
Account, Esteem	Ally, Confederate
Accompt, Reckoning	A Lye, Falsity
Achor, a Valley	Allow'd, granted
Acre, of Land	Aloud, with a Noise
Advice, Counsel	Altar, of Sacrifice
Advise, to counsel	Alter, to change
Ale, Malt-Liquor	A Mys, a Mistress
Ail, to trouble	Amys, wrong
All, every one	Ant, a Pismire

F

Aunt,

Aunt, Uncle's Wife	Bare, naked
A Peal, Bells ringing	Bear, a Beast
Appeal, to higher Powers	Barrister, at Law
A Peer, a Lord	Barretor, a Disturber
Appear, to be seen	Bass, the low Part of
Aray, good Order	Music
Array, to clothe	Base, vile
A Rose, to smell to	Batz, Cloth
Arose, did rise	Bayes, Bay-Trees
Errand, a Message	Be, are,
Arrant, notorious	Bee, with Honey
Arras, Hangings	Beadle, of a Parish
Arrows to shoot	Beatle, an Infect
Harrafs, to trouble	Beer, to drink
A Scent, a Smell	Bier, to carry the Dead
Ascent, going up	Bel, an Idol
Affsent, an Agreement	Bell, to ring
Assistance, Help	Berry, a small Fruit
Assistants, Helpers	Bury, to inter the Dead
Augur, a Soothsayer	Blew, did blow
Auger, for Carpenters	Blue, a Colour
Ax, to cut Wood	Board, a Plank
Acts, of Parliament	Bor'd, a Hole
Babel, the Tower	Boar, a Beast
Babble, to prate	Boor, a Country Fellow
Bacon, Hog's Flesh	Bore, to make a Hole
Baken, bak'd in an Oven	Bold, confident
Beiken, to wink	Bowl'd, cast as a Bowl
Bail, a Surety	Bolt, the Door
Bale, of Cloth or Silk	Boult, the Mill
Bald, without Hair	Bow, to bend
Bawl'd cry'd out aloud	Bough, a Branch
Ball, a round Substance	Boy, a Lad
Bawl, to cry aloud	Buoy, to bear up
Barbara, a Woman	Bread, to eat
Barbary, a Country	Bred, brought up
Bare, a Fruit	Brut

Breeches, to wear	Choler, Rage
Breaches, broken Places	Coller, for the Neck
Bruit, a Report	Collar, Beef and Brawn
Brute, a Beast	Cieling, of a Room
Boroughe, a Corporation	Sealling, setting a Seal
Burrow, for Conies	Cittern, an Instrument
By, near	Citron, Fruit
Buy, for Money	Clark, of the Parish
Brews, he breweth	Clerk, a Clergyman
Bruise, to break	Clause, of a Sentence
Brewis, Fat	Claws, of a Bird or Beast
Caen, in Normandy	Coat, a Garment
Cain, the Murderer	Cot, a Cottage
Cane, a Shrub	Comb, for the Hair
Calais, in France	Come, remove hither
Chalice, a Cup	Comet, a Blazing-Star
Call, by Name	Commit, to do
Cawl, for a Periwig	Common, publick
Cannon, a Gun	Commune, to converse
Canon, a Rule	Concur, to agree
Capital, chief	Conquer, to overcome
Capitol, a Tower in Rome	Condemn, to Death
Career, full speed	Contemn, to despise
Carrier, that carrieth	Council, an Assembly
Cellar, of Liquors	Counsel, Advice
Seller, that selleth	Cou'd, was able
Censer, for Incense	Cud, of Cattle
Censor, a Reformer	Courant, a Messenger
Censure, Judgment	Current, passable
Centaury, an Herb	Currants (Corinths) Fru't
Century, 100 Years	Creek, of the Sea
Centry, a Guard	Crick, in the Neck
Chair, to sit in	Cousin, a Relation
Chare, Job of Work	Cozen, to cheat
Champaign, in France	Cymbal, an Instrument
Campaign, a Summer's	Symbol, a Mark
War	

Cypress, a Tree	Door, of a House
Cyprus, an Island	Dragon, a Beast
Cruse, a little Vessel	Dragoon, a Soldier
Cruise, to sail by the Coast	Draught, of Drink
Cygnet, a young Swan	Drought, Dryness
Signet, a Seal	Ear, of the Head
Dane, of Denmark	E'er, ever
Deign, to vouchsafe	Year, twelve Months
Dam, to stop	Early, betimes
Damn, to condemn	Yearly, every Year
Dear, of great Value	Earth, of the Ground
Deer, in a Park	Hearth, of the Chimney
Deceased, dead	Easter, a Feast
Diseased, sick	Esther, a Woman
Decent, becoming	Eaten, devour'd
Descent, going down	Eton, a Town's Name
Dissent, to disagree	Eminent, famous
Deep, low in the Earth	Imminent, over Head
Dieppe, a Town in France	Enow, in Number
Defér, to put off	Enough, in Quantity
Differ, to disagree	Enter, go in
Dérbe, a City in Asia	Intér, to bury
Dérby, in England	Intire, whole
Desert, Merit	Envy, Hatred
Désart, a Wilderness	Envoy, a Messenger
Dew, from Heaven	Er, the Son of Judah
Due, a Debt	Err, to mistake
Do, to make	Exercise, Labour
Doe, a Female Deer	Exorcize, to conjure
Dough, Paste or Leaven	Extant, in Being
Done, acted	Extént, Distance
Don, a Spanish Lord	Fain, desirous
Dun, Colour	Feign, to dissemble
Devices, Inventions	Faint, weary
Devizes, in Wiltshire	Feint, a false March
Doer, that doth	

Fair, comely	Jester, a merry Fellow
Fare, a customary Duty	Gilt, with Gold
Feed, to eat	Guilt, of Sin
Fee'd, rewarded	Glutinous, Sticking
Fellon, a Whitlow	Gluttonous, greedy
Felon, a Criminal	Grain, of Corn
Figure, Shape	Grane, an Island
Vigour, Strength	Grate, for Coals
File, of Metal	Great, large
Foil, to overcome	Grater, for the Nutmeg
Fillip, with the Finger	Greater, larger
Philip, a Man's Name	Greave, a Boot
Fir, Wood	Grieve, to lament
Fur, of a Skin	Grays, a Town
Flour, for Bread	Graze, to eat Grafs
Flower, of the Field	Groan, to sigh
Follow, to come after	Grown, increased
Fallow, Ground untill'd	Grot, a Cave
Forth, abroad	Groat, four Pence
Fourth, in Number	Hail, to salute
Foul, nasty	Hale, to draw along
Fowl, a Bird	Hare, in the Fields
Form, to sit on	Hair, of the Head
Form, a Shape	Harsb, cruel
Francis, a Man	Hasb, to mince Meat
Frances, a Woman	Hart, a Beast
Frays, Quarrels	Heart, the Seat of Life
Fraise, fry'd Meat	Haven, -a Harbour
Gall, bitter Substance	Heaven, Happiness
Gaul, a Frenchman	Herd, of Cattle
Garden, of Herbs	Heard, did hear
Guardian, Overseer	Hard, difficult
Genteel, graceful	Here, in this Place
Gentile, Heathen	Hear, to hearken
Gentle, quiet	Hie, make haste
Gesture, Carriage	Hieb,

<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Inn</i> , for Travellers
<i>Hoy</i> , a Ship	<i>Incite</i> , to stir up
<i>Him</i> , that Man	<i>Insight</i> , Knowledge
<i>Hymn</i> , a Song	<i>Ingenious</i> , of quick Parts
<i>Hire</i> , Wages	<i>Ingenuous</i> , candid
<i>Higher</i> , more high	<i>Iron</i> , a Metal
<i>His</i> , of him	<i>Eyorne</i> , a Proper Name
<i>Hiss</i> , to deride	<i>Ketch</i> , a Ship
<i>Hoar</i> , Frost	<i>Catch</i> , to lay hold of
<i>Whore</i> , a lewd Woman	<i>Kill</i> , to murder
<i>Hole</i> , HOLLOWNESS	<i>Kiln</i> , for Bricks
<i>Whole</i> , perfect	<i>Kind</i> , good-natur'd
<i>Ho! lo!</i> to call	<i>Coin</i> , at the <i>Mint</i>
<i>Hallow</i> , to make holy	<i>Kiss</i> , to salute
<i>Hollow</i> , empty	<i>Cis</i> , Saul's Father
<i>Holy</i> , pious	<i>Knave</i> , dishonest
<i>Wholly</i> , intirely	<i>Nave</i> , of a Wheel
<i>Home</i> , House	<i>Knight</i> , by Honour
<i>Whom?</i> What Man?	<i>Night</i> , the Evening
<i>Holm</i> , Holly	<i>Lade</i> , the Water
<i>Hoop</i> , for a Tub	<i>Laid</i> , plac'd
<i>Whoop</i> , to cry out	<i>Lain</i> , did lie
<i>Hue</i> , Colour	<i>Lane</i> , a narrow Passage
<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Latin</i> , old Roman
<i>Hugh</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Latten</i> , Tin
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Lattice</i> , of a Window
<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Lettice</i> , a Woman's Name
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lettuce</i> , an Herb
<i>Idol</i> , an Image	<i>Lease</i> , a Demise
<i>Pll</i> , I will	<i>Leash</i> , three
<i>Ile</i> , a Side of a Church	<i>Lees</i> , Dregs of Wine
<i>Iste</i> , an Island	<i>Leese</i> , to lose
<i>Oyl</i> , of Olives	<i>Leper</i> , one leprous
<i>Imploy</i> , Work	<i>Leaper</i> , that leapeth
<i>Imply</i> , to signify	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lesson</i> ,

Lesson, a Reading	Meat, to eat.
Lest, for Fear	Mete, to measure
Least, smalleſt	Message, Businesſ
Lethargy, Sleepiness	Meſſage, a House
Liturgy, Common-Prayer	Mews, for Hawks,
Lier, in wait	Muse, to meditate
Lyar, Teller of Lyes	Mighty, powerful
Limb, a Member	Moietie, Half
Limm, to paint	Mile, by Measure
Line, Length	Moil, to labour
Loyn, of Veal	Mite, small Money
Lo, Behold	Might, Strength
Low, humble	Moat, a Ditch
Lose, to ſuffer Loſs	Mote, in the Eye
Loofe, to let go	More, in Quantity
Lower, to let down	Mower, that mows
Lowr, to frown	Moor, barren Ground
Made, finished	Morter, made of Lime
Maid, a young Woman	Mortar, to pound in
Main, the chief Thing	Naim, a Place ſo call'd
Mane, of a Horse	Name, a Title
Male, the He	Naught, bad
Mail, Armour	Nought, nothing,
Manner, Custom	Nay, not
Manor, a Lordſhip.	Neigh, as a Horse
Market, for Traffick	Nether, lower
Mark it, mind that	Neither, none of the two.
Marsh, watry Ground	Nice, curious
Mash, the Hole of a Net	Noife, Clamour
Martin, Man's Name	Nigb, near
Marten, a Bird	Nye, a Man's Name
Mead, a Meadow	Not, denying
Mede, one of Media	Knot, to untie
Mean, of low Value	Oar, of a Boat.
Mien, Countenance	O'er, over.

Ore, of Metal	Plow, to make a Furrow
Of, belonging to	Plum, the Fruit
Off, at a Distance	Plumb, leaden Weight
Oh! Alas	Pole, a Stick
Owe, to be indebted	Poll, to cut Hair
Own, to acknowledge	Pore, of the Skin
One, in Number	Poor, beggarly
Order, Rank	Pósy, of Flowers
Ordure, Dung	Poesy, Poetry
Our, of us	Pour, as Water
Hour, fifty Minutes	Power, Might
Palate, of the Mouth	Practice, Exercise
Pallet, a little Bed	Practise, to exercise
Pale, Colour	Pray, to beseech
Pail, a Vessel	Prey, a Booty
Pall, a Funeral Cloth	Presence, being here
Paul, a Man's Name	Presents, Gifts
Parasite, a Flatterer	Princes, Kings Sons
Parricide, a Murderer	Princess, the Daughter
Parson, of a Parish	Principal, chief
Person, some Body	Principle, the first Rule
Peal, upon the Bells	Profit, Advantage
Peel, the Outside	Prophet, a Foreteller
Pear, Fruit	Prophecy, Foretelling
Pair, a Couple	Prophefy, to foretel
Pare, to cut off	Quire, of Paper
Peter, a Man's Name	Choir, of Singers
Pétre, Salt	Rack, to torment
Pick, to choose	Wreck, of a Ship
Pique, a Quarrel	Rain, Water
Pint, half a Quart	Reign, rule as a King
Point, a Stop	Rein, of a Bridle
Place, of Abode	Raise, to set up
Plaice, a Fish	Rays, Sun-Beams
Plough, the Instrument	Race, to run

Carrie Givens

1592 3917

1592 3917

Round Hand.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

He that loveth pleasure shall
be a poorman he that loveth
wine and oyl shall not berich.

German Text.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Speak not in the ears of
a fool for he will despise

Rase, to demolish	Ruff, a sort of Neckcloth
Red, a Colour	Roof, Top of a House
Read, did read	Said, did say
Reddish, somewhat red	Sade or Sate, to over-fill
Radish, a Root	Sail, of a Ship
Reed, a Shrub	Sale, Selling
Read, in a Book	Satiety, Fullness
Relick, a Remainder	Society, Company
Relict, a Widow	Saver, that saveth
Rere, the back Part	Savour, a Smell
Rear, to erect	Savor, a Taste
Rhyme, Ryhtm, in Verse	Saviour, Jesus Christ
Rime, a freezing Mist	Scene, of a Stage
Rice, Corn	Seen, beheld
Rise, Advancement	Seas, great Waters
Rie, Corn	Seize, to lay hold of
Rye, in Sussex	Cease, to leave off
Wry, crooked	Sent, order'd away
Ring, the Bells	Scent, a Smell
Wring, the Hands	Shew, to make appear
Rite, a Ceremony	Shoe, for the Foot
Right, just and true	Ship, for sailing
Wright, a Workman	Sheep, a Beast
Write, with a Pen	Shoar, a Prop
Rode, did ride	Shore, the Sea-Coast
Road, the High-way	Shown, did show
Row'd, did row	Shone, did shine
Roe, a Kind of Deer	Shbread, to mince
Row, a Rank	Shred, minced
Rome, a City	Sign, a Token
Room, Part of a House	Sine, in Geometry
rote, by Heart	Site, Situation
Wrote, did write	Cite, to summon
Wraught, workt	Sight, Seeing
Rough, not smooth	Sink, to go down

Cinque, five	Tare, Weight allow'd
Slight, to despise	Tear, to rend in Pieces
Sleight, Dexterity	Than, in Comparison
Sloe, a sour Fruit	Then, at that Time
Slow, tardy	There, in that Place
Slough, a Puddle	Their, of them
Sole, of a Shoe	Through, thorough
Soul, of a Man	Throw, to cast
Sole, alone	Throne, a Seat of State
Some, a Part	Thrown, cast
Sum, the Whole	Tie, to make fast
Son, a Man-Child	Toy, a Play-Thing
Sun, the Heavenly Light	Tide, Flux of the Sea
Soon, quickly	Ty'd, made fast
Swoon, to faint	Tile, for covering
Sore, an Ulcer	Toil, to take Pains
Soar, mount upwards	Time, when
Stare, to look earnestly	Thyme, a sweet Herb
Stair, a Step	To, unto
Steар, a young Bullock	Toe, of the Foot
Steer, to guide a Ship	Tow, to draw along
Stile, for Passage	Tooa, likewise
Style, for Writing	Two, a Couple
Stood, did stand	Told, as a Tale
Stud, an Embossment	Toll'd, as a Bell
Straight, not crooked	Tongs, for the Fire
Strait, narrow	Tongues, Languages
Succour, Help	Towr, to hang in Sight
Sucker, a young Twig	Tower, of Defence
Sue, to make suit	Tuscan, Order
Sew, with a Needle	Tuskin, a great Tooth
Tail, the End	Vacation, a Ceasing of
Tale, a Story	Law-Terms
Tame, not wild	Vocation, a Calling
Thame, a Town	Veil, a Covering

Veal,

<i>Veal</i> , Calf's Flesh	<i>Way</i> , to walk in
<i>Vale</i> , a Valley	<i>Weigh</i> , to poize
<i>Vain</i> , useless	<i>Wey</i> , forty Bushels
<i>Vane</i> , to shew the Wind	<i>Weal</i> , Good
<i>Vein</i> , of the Blood	<i>Wbeal</i> , a Pimple
<i>Valley</i> , a Dale	<i>Wheel</i> , of a Carriage
<i>Value</i> , Worth	<i>Weald</i> , of Kent and Sussex
<i>Volley</i> , of Shot	<i>Wield</i> , to manage
<i>Vassal</i> , a Slave	<i>Wen</i> , a Swelling
<i>Vessel</i> , for use	<i>Wben</i> , at what Time
<i>Vial</i> , or <i>Pbial</i> , a Glass	<i>Wet</i> , watry
<i>Viol</i> , for Music	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Vice</i> , ill Habit	<i>What</i> , which
<i>Vise</i> , a Screw	<i>Wat</i> , Walter
<i>Voice</i> , a Sound	<i>Wbile</i> , in the mean Time
<i>Ure</i> , Use	<i>Wile</i> , a Trick
<i>Ewer</i> , a Bafon	<i>Whore</i> , a lewd Woman
<i>Your</i> , of you	<i>Woer</i> , a Suiter
<i>Use</i> , Practice	<i>Wight</i> , an Island
<i>Use</i> , to be wont	<i>White</i> , Colour
<i>Ewes</i> , Sheep	<i>Wift</i> , knew
<i>Wade</i> , to go in Water	<i>Whift</i> , Silence
<i>Weigh'd</i> , in the Balance	<i>Woe</i> , Misery
<i>Wail</i> , to mourn	<i>Who</i> , which
<i>Whale</i> , a Sea-Fish	<i>Wood</i> , of Trees
<i>Wale</i> , a Mark of a Whip	<i>Wou'd</i> , was willing
<i>Wain</i> , to decrease	<i>Yarn</i> , Woollen
<i>Wean</i> , a Child	<i>Earn</i> , to get
<i>Wait</i> , to look for	<i>Yern</i> , to compassionate
<i>Weight</i> , Heaviness	<i>Ye</i> , yourselves
<i>Ware</i> , Merchandise	<i>Yea</i> , yes
<i>Wear</i> , to put on Clothes	<i>Yew</i> , a Tree
<i>Were</i> , was	<i>Ewe</i> , a Sheep
<i>Waste</i> , to spend	<i>You</i> , yourself
<i>Waist</i> , the Middle	

T A B L E II.

Words different in Signification by the Addition of e Final.

B	<i>AB, Barbara</i>	<i>Demur, to delay</i>
	<i>Babe, a Child</i>	<i>Demure, modest</i>
<i>Bad,</i>	<i>naught</i>	<i>Din, Noife</i>
<i>Bade,</i>	<i>commanded</i>	<i>Dine, eat a Dinner</i>
<i>Ban,</i>	<i>Curse</i>	<i>Divers, many</i>
<i>Bane,</i>	<i>Ruin</i>	<i>Diverse, different</i>
<i>Bar,</i>	<i>a Hindrance</i>	<i>Fat, well-looking</i>
<i>Bare,</i>	<i>naked</i>	<i>Fate, Destiny</i>
<i>Bath,</i>	<i>a washing Place</i>	<i>Far, at a Distance</i>
<i>Bathe,</i>	<i>to wash</i>	<i>Fare, Entertainment</i>
<i>Bit,</i>	<i>a small Piece</i>	<i>Fin, of a Fish</i>
<i>Bite,</i>	<i>with the Teeth</i>	<i>Fine, brave</i>
<i>Breath,</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Fir, a Tree</i>
<i>Breathe,</i>	<i>to take Air</i>	<i>Fire, that burns</i>
<i>Can,</i>	<i>to be able</i>	<i>Flam, a Lye</i>
<i>Cane,</i>	<i>a Staff</i>	<i>Flame, of Fire</i>
<i>Cap,</i>	<i>for the Head</i>	<i>Gat, did get</i>
<i>Cape,</i>	<i>of a Coat</i>	<i>Gate, a Door</i>
<i>Chin,</i>	<i>of the Face</i>	<i>Hast, thou hast</i>
<i>Chine,</i>	<i>the Back-bone</i>	<i>Haste, Speed</i>
<i>Cloth,</i>	<i>Linen or Wool-</i>	<i>Hat, for the Head</i>
	<i>len</i>	<i>Hate, to abhor</i>
<i>Clothe,</i>	<i>to cover with</i>	<i>Her, She</i>
	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Here, in this Place</i>
<i>Cub,</i>	<i>a Whelp</i>	<i>Hero, a Woman's Name</i>
<i>Cube,</i>	<i>a Die</i>	<i>Heroe, a brave Man</i>
<i>Cur,</i>	<i>a Dog</i>	<i>Hop, with one Foot</i>
<i>Cure,</i>	<i>to heal</i>	<i>Hope, to expect</i>
<i>Dam,</i>	<i>to stop Water</i>	<i>Hug, to embrace</i>
<i>Dame,</i>	<i>a Lady</i>	<i>Huge, vastly big</i>

Kim,

<i>Kin</i> , Relations	Quite, altogether
<i>Kine</i> , the Cows	<i>Rag</i> , of Cloth
<i>Kit</i> , Christopher	<i>Rage</i> , to be mad
<i>Kite</i> , a Bird	<i>Rai</i> , a Sort of Vermin
<i>Lad</i> , a Boy	<i>Rate</i> , a Price
<i>Lade</i> , to take up Water	<i>Rid</i> , to deliver
<i>Lotb</i> , unwilling	<i>Ride</i> , on Horseback
<i>Lotbe</i> , to dislike	<i>Rip</i> , to cut up
<i>Mad</i> , distracted	<i>Ripe</i> , full-grown
<i>Made</i> , done	<i>Rob</i> , to steal
<i>Man</i> , in Stature	<i>Robe</i> , a long Garment
<i>Mane</i> , of a Horse	<i>Rod</i> , for the Back
<i>Mar</i> , to spoil	<i>Rode</i> , did ride
<i>Mare</i> , a Beast,	<i>Rot</i> , to consume
<i>Mat.</i> Matthew	<i>Role</i> , by Memory
<i>Mate</i> , or Companion	<i>Scar</i> , of a Wound
<i>Met</i> , come together	<i>Scare</i> , to affright
<i>Mete</i> , to measure	<i>Scrap</i> , a Bit
<i>Mop</i> , to wash with	<i>Scrape</i> , with a Knife
<i>Mope</i> , turn Fool	<i>Sever</i> , to put asunder
<i>Nod</i> , with the Head	<i>Severe</i> , cruel
<i>Node</i> , a Knot	<i>Sham</i> , a Falshood
<i>Not</i> , no	<i>Shame</i> , Disgrace
<i>Note</i> , observe	<i>Skin</i> , Bone of the Leg
<i>On</i> , upon	<i>Shine</i> , to look bright
<i>One</i> , Unity	<i>Sin</i> , against God
<i>Pat</i> , seasonable	<i>Sine</i> , in Geometry
<i>Pate</i> , the Head	<i>Sing</i> , to be merry
<i>Pin</i> , to prick with	<i>Singe</i> , to burn
<i>Pine</i> , to languish	<i>Sir</i> , Master
<i>Plat</i> , of Ground	<i>Sire</i> , Father
<i>Plate</i> , a Metal	<i>Sitb</i> , since
<i>Plum</i> , Fruit	<i>Sitbe</i> , to mow
<i>Plume</i> , a Feather	<i>Sooth</i> , Truth
<i>Quit</i> , to leave	<i>Soothe</i> , to flatter

Sep.

Sop, of Bread	Tube, a Pipe
Sope, to wash with	Tun, in Weight
Spit, to throw out Spittle	Tune, in Music
Spite Malice	Twin, one of two
Star, in the Sky	Twine, to close about
Stare, to gaze	Van, the Front
Strip, to uncover	Vane, a Weather-cock
Stripe, a Blow	Us, we
Them, those	Use, common Practice
Theme, a Subject	War, Hostility
Thin, of Substance	Ware, Merchandise
Thine, of thee	Wast, hast been
Trip, to go nimbly	Waste, to consume
Tripe, the Inwards of an Ox	Win, to get
Tub, of Water	Wine, to drink

COPIES and VERSES for Writing Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for Writing in single Copies.

A LL Letters even at Head and Feet must stand.
Bear light your Pen, and keep a steady Hand.
Carefully mind to mend in ev'ry Line.
Down Strokes are black, but upward Strokes are fine.
Enlarge your Writing, if it be too small.
Full in Proportion make your Letters all.

Game not in School-Time, when you ought to write.
Hold in your Elbow; sit fair to the Light.
Join all your Letters by a fine Hair-Stroke.
Keep free from Blots your Piece and Writing-Book.
Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use.
Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce.

Never deny the lower Boys Assistance.
Observe from Word to Word, an equal Distance.
Provide yourself of all Things necessary.
Quarrel not in the School, tho' others dare ye.
Rule your Lines strait, and make them very fine,
Set Stems of Letters fair above the Line.

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The Tops above the Stems, the Tails below.
 Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'.
 View well your Piece; compare how much you've mended.
 Wipe clean your Pen, when all your Task is ended.
 Your Spelling mind: Write each Word true and well.
 Zealously strive your Fellows to excel.

ALPHABET III.

Of Two-line Pieces.

As you expect that Men should deal by you,
 So deal by them, and give each Man his Due.
 Better it is to gain great Reputation,
 Than heap up Wealth with Trouble and Vexation.
 Constraint in all Things makes the Pleasure less:
 Sweet is the Love that comes with Willingness.
 Despair of nothing, that you would attain:
 Unweary'd Diligence your Point will gain.
 Experience best is gain'd without much Cost:
 Read Men and Books; then practise what thou know'st:
 Fortune may sometimes prove true Virtue's Foe,
 But cannot work her utter Overthrow.
 Greatness in Virtue only's understood:
 None's truly great, that is not truly good.
 Honour's a God, that none but Fools adore:
 The Wise have nobler Happiness in Store.
 If all Mankind would live in mutual Love,
 This World would much resemble that above.
 Kingdoms, like private Persons, have their Fate,
 Sometimes in high, sometimes in low Estate.
 Let each Man follow close his proper Trade,
 And all Affairs will soon be better made.
 Men's Fancies vary strangely, like their Faces;
 What one commends, another Man disgraces.
 Number itself is at a Loss to guess
 Th' Endurance of our future Happiness.
 Oh! that the Sons of Men would once be wise,
 And learn eternal Happiness to prize!
 Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
 To grant thee Health of Body and of Mind.
 Quarrelsome Brawling, Gaming, Fuddling sum:
 Thrice happy they, that ne'er such Courtes run.
 Remember, Time will come, when we must give
 Account to God, how we on Earth do live.

Some Men get Riches, yet are always poor ;
Some get no Riches, yet have all Things stow.

They that are proud, and other Men disdain,
Do often meet with Hate and Scorn again.

Virtue is prais'd, but little practis'd by us ;
So loose the Age, that few are truly pious.

What's human Life ? a Day, a Race, a Span,
A Point, a Bubble, Froth : So vain is Man.

Xenophilus did well in Health abide
One hundred seven years, and then he dy'd.

Young Men, take Pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful Pains will Pleasure yield in Age.

Zakucus made his Laws so strict, that those,
Who acted Whoredom, both their Eyes should lose,

A L P H A B E T III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man, that doth on Riches set his Mind,
Strives to take hold on Shadows and the Wind.
With Food and Raiment then contented be ;
Ask not for Riches nor for Poverty.

Balaam desires this mortal Life to leave,
With Comforts, such as righteous Men receive ;
A noble Wish ! But something's understood,
To die like those, our Life must first be good.

Crazy, weak Mortal, tell me, why dost fear
To leave this lower, earthly Hemisphere ?
Where all Delights and Joys away do pass,
Like thy Effigies viewed in a Glass.

During the Time of Life allotted me,
Grant me, good God, my Health and Liberty !
I beg no more ; if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
I'll thankfully the Overplus receive.

Exonerate your Mind of worldly Cares ;
Spend each Lord's Day in spiritual Affairs :
Such wretched Souls, as squander that away,
Repent it sorely at their dying Day.

Fear not their Might, who only Bodies kill,
But on the Soul cannot effect their Will :
Fear that great God, can Soul and Body take,
And cast 'em both into th' infernal Lake.

Gay, dainty Flowers go swiftly to Decay,
Poor wretched Life's short Portion flies away.

Italian Hand.

a b c d e f f g h i j k l l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Riches are not for ever; & clothe the
crown endure to every generation?

Engrossing.

a b c d g f f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Running hand

Fret not thy self because of evil men

neither be thou envious

Forsake the foolish and live and go in
the way of understanding.

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We eat, we drink, we sleep ; but lo, anon,
Old Age steals on us, never thought upon.

He that defers to learn from Day to Day
Doth on a River's Bank expecting stay,
Till that whole Stream, which stopt him, shall be gone
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the Morning pray, and last at Night;
Crave for his Blessing on your Labours all,
And in Distress for his Assistance call.

Knowledge of Things mysterious and divine
Illustrously in learned Men doth shine:
But many Truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future State shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower World frail Man was made,
The Creatures all to him their Homage paid :
But when for Sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither Master of himself, nor them.

Make much of precious Time, while in your Pow'rs;
Be careful well to husband ev'ry Hour:
For Time will come, when you shall sore lament
Th' unhappy Minutes that you have mispent.

No Tongue can speak, no Pen can well express,
The Punishments prepar'd for Wickedness;
The quickest Thought by no Means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious Man,
Projecting all the Mischief that he can;
When common Policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture Soul and all, than fail.

Prithee, Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be
In others Busines, which concerns not thee ?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy Cares,
Thou dost at Home neglect thy own Affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a Fool,
That no wise Man can answer for his Soul ;
But he that would converse with Men of Sense,
Must lay aside such base Impertinence.

Return the Kindness that you receive,
As far as your Ability gives Leave.
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile Temper of Ingratitude.

See, how the Lilies flourish white and fair!
See, how the Ravens fed from Heaven are !

Then ne'er distrust thy God for Cloth and Bread,
Whilst Lilies flourish, and the Raven's fed.

The Ant against cold Winter wisely hoards
Provision, which the Summer's Wealth affords;
Reading a silent Lesson to Mankind,
That they in Diligence be not behind.

Vain Misers strive to heap up Riches store,
And in the Midst of Plenty still are poor.
What senseless Madness does their Soul bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in Hopes of dying rich!

What signifies it, that you Learning gain,
And unto Greek and Latin both attain,
If still you want true Virtue of the Mind,
The only Ornament of all Mankind?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty Host with Tears,
To think they'd die within an hundred Years;
But by his own ill Management, we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead, in less than three.

You'll mend your Life to Morrow, still you cry;
In what far Country does this Morrow lie?
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.

Zacchæus, short of Stature, fain wou'd see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a Tree.
If we by Faith would see this glorious King,
Our Thoughts must mount on Contemplation's Wing.

Of Easter.

THE Holy Feast of *Easter* was injoin'd,
To bring Christ's Resurrection to our Mind;
Rise then from Sin, as he did from the Grave,
That by his Merits he your Souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHITE Robes were worn in ancient Times (they say)
And gave Denomination to this Day:
But inward Purity's requir'd most,
To make fit Temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas.

AT the Nativity of *Christ*, our Lord,
The Angels did rejoice with one Accord,
Let *Christians* imitate them here on Earth,
And keep this Feast with Joy and civil Mirth.

Of the Passion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched Sons of mortal Men,
Your Saviour sweating Blood with very Pain!
Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd,
And of high Crimes most slanderously accus'd:
Let these Reflexions move you to repent,
Because for you these Things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of Life from Death himself did raise,
And frequently appear'd for forty Days;
Then from this earthly Ball he did remove
To highest Regions of the World above:
Where he provides for those, that serve him best,
Most blessed Mansions of eternal Rest.

Of St. Peter.

SAIN'T Peter, in a Fit of panic Fear,
Disowns with Oaths his Lord and Master dear.
All human Resolutions are but frail,
Where Grace omnipotent doth not prevail:
But whosoever falls thus unawares,
Must make amends, like him, with Floods of Tears.

Of Jonah.

THIS Prophet once was sent on Embassy,
To preach Repentance to great Nineveh;
But being disobedient, made his Tomb
In the dark Cavern of a Fish's Womb;
Till sore repenting at this Reprimand,
The monstrous Whale disgorg'd him safe on Land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS Judas was but Satan's Tool,
In horrid Treason to involve his Soul.
The tempting Silver did him little Good,
Which he receiv'd in Sale for harmless Blood.
For Rage, Self-Murder, black Despair and Grief,
Sunk him to Hell, from whence there's no Relief.

On Cain and Abel.

O Murd'ring Cain, accursed from the Earth,
What wicked Demon gave thy Malice Birth?
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
In Desperation, Discontent, and Fear!
Whilst righteous Abel, free from Fordid Vice,
Takes up his Crown in endless Paradise.

On Jerusalem.

VIEW but her ancient, and her present State,
No City e'er went through such various Fate:
Once for Magnificence and Wealth renown'd,
And oft beset with Judgments all around.
Gentiles at first, then *Jews* posses'd her Place,
Christians came next, and last the *Turkish* Race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other Gods but only me.
- II. **A**WORSHIP not God by any Thing you see.
- III. Revere *Jehovab's Name*; swear not in vain.
- IV. Let Sabbaths be a Rest for Beasts and Men.
- V. Honour thy Parents, to prolong thy Days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring Quarrels raise.
- VII. Adul'try shun; in Chastity delight.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's Right.
- IX. In bearing Witness never tell a Lye.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy Name, O gracious God, for
the Protection I have receiv'd from thy Hand this
Night past, and for thy continual Care, and Preservation of
me hitherto. Be pleas'd to continue me still under thy
watchful Providence, that no Evil may befall me this Day.
And grant me Grace to avoid all Temptations to Sin, that I
may do nothing that is contrary to thy most holy Command-
ments; but that as I grow in Years, so I may grow in
good Learning and Grace; to the Glory of thy heaverly
Majesty, and the Salvation of my immortal Soul, thro' Jesus
Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who by thy provident Care hast safely brought me to the Conclusion of this Day, I offer Thee the Tribute of my humblest Thanks and Praise for that, and all other thy Mercies from Time to Time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this Night from all Harm. Pardon the Sins I have committed against Thee this Day, whether in Thought, Word, or Deed; and blot out all the Transgressions of my sinful Life, thro' the Blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly Grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly in this World. Bless my Parents, my Friends, my Relations, and those that have the Care of my Education, that by their prudent Means, I may daily increase in Learning, and good Manners, as I advance in Years, to the Glory of thy divine Majesty, thro' Jesus Christ our Saviour; Amen.

Grace before Meat.

WE beseech Thee, holy Father, to sanctify these thy Creatures to the Nourishment of our Bodies, and to feed our Souls with thy heavenly Grace, unto eternal Life, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy Name, O merciful Father, for this present Refreshment of our Bodies, for our daily Bread, and for all thy Mercies conferred upon us, from Time to Time, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Lauds Deo.



A N

APPENDIX.

The PREFACE.

SEVERAL School-Masters, that teach by this excellent Book, compos'd by the late Reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, being of Opinion, that it would be still more compleat and useful, if the Number of Lessons were enlarged; especially, those in Words of One Syllable; to gratify these Gentlemen, I have caus'd these following to be compos'd, which are now put apart by themselves, that the Book may still be us'd as formerly, by such as like that best: And that this Addition may be as beneficial, pleasing, and delightful as possible to the younger Children, the Lessons that are in Words of One Syllable only, are express'd both in Prose and Verse; and to make it still more engaging, the Measure of the Verse is diversified, so that they may not only be fitly us'd by the lesser Boys, to read as Lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcrib'd as Tasks for Holidays, &c. for as they consist of small easy Words, both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make Mistakes; for which Reason, it is hoped, the Novelty and Variety will make them approved by the Masters, and pleasing to the Scholars, insasmuch as they are compos'd in the most plain and easy Stile, and so more accommodated to the tender Capacities of those, for whose immediate Use they are design'd, than if they were adorn'd with the Rhetorical Ornaments of the politer Poetry, which the Compass of Words, such Compositions are restrain'd to, will not admit of.

Among the other Lessons may be found, a Collection of some in a superior Taste; so that, upon the Whole, it is hoped they will be acceptable to all Sorts.

Those who have any of the former Editions of this Book by them, and are desirous of these additional Lessons, by bringing or sending their Books to the Bible and Sun in Ludgate-Street, London, shall have them gratis,

From their Humble Servant,

RICHARD WARE.

X. Additional LESSONS,

*Consisting of Words of One Syllable,
both in Prose and Verse.*

IF you have done a Fault, and are beat for it, take care to do so no more; for it is a bad Sign when a Boy is whipp'd twice for the same Crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a Fault have done, for which you're chid
Take care to mend, and do what you are bid;
For it looks ill, if twice, for the same Crime
You're whipp'd, or beat, in a small Space of Time.

2.

God is that to the Soul, which the Sun is to the World, both Light and Heat.

As the Sun's Beams the World do warm and light,
So God Men's Souls keeps safe by his great Might.

We all know the State we are now in; but who knows what it shall be some Time hence?

The State we now are in we know; but who Can tell what Want or Wealth may drive him to?

3.

Let him that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall, and so get hurt.

Be not too sure, tho' safe you now do stand,
Take care and watch, lest Harm be near at Hand.

I will love all Men for the Sake of God who made them, and of Christ who dy'd to save them.

My Love to all Men shall be spread and known,
'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

4.

He that hath God for his Friend, shall have all Things that he can want, both in this World, and in the World to come.

He.

He, whose good Deeds have here made God his Friend,
Shall feel no Want, when Time is at an End.

They that will swear will lye ; and too oft
they that will lye will steal ; and they that will
do all these bad Things, What is it they will
not do ? So that you must take care not to swear,
lest that bring you to tell Lyes ; nor to lye, lest
that bring you to take those Things that are not
your own, for which you may die with Shame
in this World, and live in Pain in the next.

They whose loose Lips will swear, you soon will see
As glib in Lyes, and Hands in Theft will be.

Guard well your Lips, and do not swear nor lye,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die

With Shame, when it will be too late to cry.

5.

As there is a Time to laugh, sport, and be
glad in, and to use the good Things we now
have ; so there is a Time to mourn, grieve and
cry in, for our past Faults and the Crimes we
now do.

As we in Joy and Sport some Time may spend,
To use those good Things God to us doth lend ;
So for past Faults we must be sad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true Heart turn.

6.

This World is like the Sea, our Life is the
Ship in which we pass through it to the Grave.
Now since the Things of this World are not
born with us, nor die with us, and we must
go out of it and leave them, Why should we be
so fond of them ?

This World is like the Sea, in it we're toss'd,
By Winds and Storms, till Life itself is lost.
What's in't we use while here we stay, till Death
Calls for us Home, and takes from us our Breath.
Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much, and to part with them fear ?

7.

The Wretch that makes Wealth his whole Aim, strives Day and Night to get it, and sells his Ease, his Health, and his Soul to make it more: And racks his Brains, and starves his Flesh to get what he dares not use; and thus he goes on till old Age brings him to his Grave, where the Worms scarce find Flesh to make a Meal of.

Old Gripe doth think that Bliss is made of Gold,
For this his Ease, for this his Health, is sold:
By Day and Night, the Wretch heaps up in Store
Bags still on Bags, and still wants more and more;
Till old, and weak, and quite worn out he falls
A Prize, scarce fit for Worms, when Death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholars.

If well thou art, rise soon each Day;
First, praise thy God, then to him pray:
Then wash thy Hands and Face both fair,
And brush thy Clothes, and comb thy Hair:
Then come to School thus clean and neat,
And as you come, if you should meet
Some Boys at Play, don't waste your Time
As they do, for it is a Crime;
But leave them, and come straight to School:
When there, sit still, be not a Fool
To talk and play, but mind your Task,
Which, if too hard, for Help oft ask:
So shall you with much Ease soon Spell,
Next Read, then Write both swift and well;
And thus by Steps mount up in Skill
In Words, and the Use of the Quill:
But if you do not act your Part,
'Twill be too much for Skill or Art
To make you learn, and full as vain
As if you sought for Plums in Rain.
Then, pray, be wise, and spend each Day
To learn your Book, and not in Play.

The Crow and the Jug, in Prose.

A Crow that was dry, sought where to quench her Thirst, and at last found a Jug with

some Drink in it, but the Neck was so long and streight, that she could not get her Head in ; then she thinks with herself what to do ; and at last, says she, if I do but fill the Jug with Stones, the Drink will then rise up to the Brim : So to work she goes, and puts in Stones, till the Drink rose up to the Top, and then she drank her Fill, and so quench'd her Thirst.

The MORAL.

*Wit oft does that with Ease, which bare Strength
can't bring to pass at all.*

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry, took much Pains for some Drink,
And at last found some in a Jug ;
But the Neck was so streight, she was stopp'd at the Brink,
And so could none out of it lug.
Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your Drink I may sip,
I'll fill ye with Stones to the Brim ;
And so quench my Thirst, as it flows o'er the Tip,
And makes all the Earth round it swim.

The MORAL.

*Thus by due Thought—that which bare Strength can't do,
With Ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.*

The Boy and Goose that laid golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid Eggs of Gold, Day by Day, which so puff'd him up with Pride, that, thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the Gold Eggs that are in her ; but I will grow rich at once : And so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up ; but, to his great Loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at the Gold he aim'd at ; for when the Goose was dead, he found only some Seeds, from which more Eggs might have been bred, which for want of Life and Warmth in the Goose dy'd with her.

The MORAL.

*They who are in too much Haste to be rich, oft
lose the good State they are now in, and with it
their Peace of Mind, Health and Life.*

The same in Verse.

A Goose for some Time laid a Boy Eggs of Gold,
Which made the Fool think if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,
And so be made rich with what kill'd her.
So puff'd with these Thoughts, straight his Goose he doth kill,
And with Speed he rips up her Womb:
But soon found to his Cost, with her Blood he did spill
All the Eggs that from her should come.

The MORAL.

*Thus they, who wrong Ways take, to come at Wealth,
Oft lose their Aim, their Peace, their Time, and Health.*

The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

AFROG puff'd up with Pride, strove to swell her self, till she was as big as a fat Ox, that fed in the same Field with her; but her Son who saw her at Work, pray'd her to leave off and try no more, for what she aim'd at was not to be done, tho' she should swell her self till she burst: But the old one would not cease; but strains and swelis till she burst, and so was kill'd.

The MORAL.

'Tis best to keep the Mean both in our Acts and Aims, and not to spend our Time in those Things that are too hard and too high for us; for those, who will not walk in the known Road, oft lose themselves in the Search of new Paths.

The same in Verse.

As a Frog saw an Ox eat Grass in the Mead,
Says, I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So she struts, and she strains, and she swells her lank Sides,
And with the fond Whim, her self she much prides.
But her Son, who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain:

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And says, my dear Mam, if you try till you burst,
You'll just be as near, as you was at the first:
But she would not hear, but with might still went on,
Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

The M O R A L.

*Out of thy Sphere, strive not thy self to lift ;
But rest well pleas'd, with that which is God's Gift.*

The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.—

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with Haste, and so had a Bone stuck in his Throat, which he could by no Means get out : He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that stuck by the Way, for which, he said, he would give her a great Gift : The Crane did the Work, and ask'd for her Hire ; to whom the Wolf said, Be gone, and think your self well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

The M O R A L.

There are some Men so bad, that they think they do well, if they do not all the Hurt they can..

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with Speed he did kill,
That his Flesh he might eat, and his Blood he might swill ;
But as he made Haste, a Bone stuck in his Way,
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's Help did pray :
And told her, she should have great Gifts for her Pains :
To work straight she goes, and with Tugs, and with Strains,
In her Bill, she brings up the Bone from his Throat ;
Then ask'd for her Pay ; says the Wolf, Not a Groat ,
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile Head ;
Be gone from my Sight ; or I'll soon strike you dead.

The M O R A L.

*Some Men there are so vile, they think all's well,
If they don't Death for Life to all Men sell.*

The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole, in Prose.

THE Ass found fault that he had no Horns, and the Ape that she had no Tail ; hold

your Peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for you are both bless'd with Eyes, which I am not.

The MORAL.

Most Men think their own State the worst ; but if they would but look on the Case of those near them, they would find good Cause to praise God for what they have.

The same in Verse.

Says an Afs to an Ape, I want Horns on my Head,

And I want a Tail, says the Ape ; [Stead,
Hold your Peace, says the Mole, since you've Eyes in their
To see how all Harms you may 'scape.

The M O R A L.

We're apt to think the Gifts we have but small,

Which makes us still for more and more to call :

But if we'd look on those, that near us stand,

We then should think that we have the right Hand.

The Mouse, the Frog, and the Kite, in Prose.

A Mouse wag'd War with a Frog, they fought for the Range of the whole Fen. But tho' the Frog had more Strength, and could leap from the Mouse, yet the Mouse by Craft was too much for the Frog, for he lay hid, and so seiz'd the Frog when she did not think of it. This made the Frog cry out she was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouse to a fair Fight, which the Mouse did yield to ; so both took Rush Spears to tilt with, and while they were in close' and fierce Fight, a Kite flew down and took 'em both up, and tore and eat them.

The M O R A L.

Some Men are so proud, that if they can't make all bow to them, they can't be at Ease till they bring Shame and Woe on themselves.

The same in Verse.

As a Mouse, and a Frog, was each proud of his Might,
And so for the Range of the Fen did oft fight,
The Mouse us'd her Wit, and seiz'd the poor Frog,
When she thought no one near, and bask'd on a Log.
At this she cries out, dares the Mouse to the Field,
And there, by fair Fight, try which of 'em must yield.
They arm, and with Wrath each strove hard for the Day.
Which a Kite, that was out to seek for her Prey,
Soon saw, and flies down, and straight seiz'd the stout Foes,
And in her clos'd Claws, she up with them goes,
And so put an End to their Words, and their Blows.

The M O R A L.

*Thus some are so much bent, their Pride to please,
That they a Prey are made, with Speed and Ease.*

The Old Man that call'd for Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks, to make a Fire to dress his Food and warm himself, tir'd with his Load, threw it off his Back, and call'd out to Death to come and ease him : The grim King came arm'd with his Dart and Scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for ? At which the old Man says in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home while it is Day, lest in the Dark I should miss the Path, and so lose my Way, and be forc'd to lie in the Cold all Night.

The M O R A L.

We are all apt to wish for Death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see, or think, him near us.

The same in Verse.

1.
A poor old Man went to a Wood,
To get a Bunch of Boughs,
To make a Fire to dress his Food ;
Which done, he sighs and vows,

2.
So full of Pain, his Life was now,
That Death would give him Ease :
At which Death came, and ask'd him how
It was he could him please ?

3.
The old Man in a Fright, says straight,
Lift up my Load, that I
May get home e'er it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The M O R A L.

*Thus most Men call for Help from Death, but hate
To part with Life, tho' they're in a bad State.*

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in Prose.

A Crofs Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his Noise. At the same Time a Wolf that was on the Hunt, came by and heard her ; so staid at the Door in Hopes of a Meal ; but in some Time the Child was still and went to sleep, and the Nurse set herself to work, to put her House, and her Things to rights. And

the Wolf watch'd so long, that his Maw call'd out loud for Food, so that he could not slay ; but with Grief he left the House, and said, he had been made to hope for Food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not too apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say those Things they can't or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a Wolf went his Rounds, to seek for his Prey,
He pass'd by a Door, where he heard a Nurse say,
To a Child that was cross, I'll call the Wolf in,
Who'll soon stop your Noise, and strip off your Skin.
The Child went to sleep, and to work went the Nurse,
And left the starv'd Wolf at his hard Fate to curse,
For the Loss of his Time, and his Prey, which was worse.

The MORAL.

*Trust not to those, who love to talk, and say
Much more than they can do, by Night or Day.*

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO no-thing that may just-ly give Of-fence to a-ny Bo-dy, by the Neg-lect of a-ny Du-ty; such as the Seek-ing your Ease in God's House by a la-zu Lol-ling, or Ga-zing a-bout you, or a fre-quent Change of Pos-ture; but let your Ges-ture there be mo-deft, grave, and de-cent: In your Dis-course use nei-ther the Name of God, or the De-vil, vain-ly, nor of-ten: In your com-mon Life, let Vir-tue and Rea-son go-vern all your Thoughts, Words, and Deeds.

The truly Good and Great.

They're on-ly Great, whom no base Mo-tive rules,
Who owe no Glo-ry to the Breath of Fools:
Friends to true Me-rit, to their Coun-try dear;
To o-thers kind, but to them-selves se-vere:
Qui-et in suff'ring, with their Lot con-tent;
And care-ful to im-prove the Ta-lents lent:
Good with-out Pride; tho' hum-ble, yet not mean,
In Dan-ger fear-less, and in Death se-rene.

A Child is a Man in a small Let-ter, yet the best Co-py of A-dam be-fore he taf-ted the Ap-ple: He is Na-ture's Pic-ture fresh drawn, which Time, and much Hand-ling de-faces. His Soul is like white Pa-per with-out Blots, which the Cus-toms of the World of-ten ren-der a blur-red Note-Book.

A P P E N D I X.

Book. He is tru-ly hap-py, be-cause he knows no E-vil. Na-ture and his Pa-rents both dan-dle him, and 'tice him on with a Bait of Su-gar, to a Draught of Worm-wood. He's the good Man's Co-py, and the old Man's Fate; the-one fol-lows his Pure-ness, and the o-ther falls in-to his Weak-ness.

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Threes, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.

P S A L M CL.

PR AISE the Lord en-thron'd on high,
Praise him in his Sanc-ti-ty;
Praise him for his migh-ty Deeds,
Praise him who in Pow-er ex-ceeds;
Praise with Trum-pets, pierce the Skies,
Praise with Harps, and Psal-te-ries;
Praise with Tim-brels, Or-gans, Flutes;
Praise with Vi-o-lins, and Lutes;
Praise with Sil-ver Cym-bals sing,
Praise on thoſe which loud-ly ring:
An-gels, all of hu-man Birth,
Praise the Lord of Hea-ven and Earth.

EVER since the World has been form'd in-to So-ci-e-ties, Na-ti-ons and King-doms, the same Things have al-ways been car-ri-ed on, some Mar-ry-ing, some Bring-ing up Chil-dren with great Love, Care and Ten-der-nes; o-thers neg-li-gent of what be-came of them; some sick, some dy-ing, some fight-ing, some feast-ing, some mer-chan-di-zing, o-thers til-ling the Ground; some flat-ter-ing, some boast-ing, some suf-pect-ing, some un-der-mi-ning, some wish-ing for Death, some fret-ting and mur-mur-ing at their pre-sent E-state, some hoard-ing up Mo-ney, some seek-ing for the Pre-fer-ment of Ma-gis-tra-cies, and some ea-ger-ly pur-suing af-ter King-doms; some o-ver-joy'd, o-thers de-spair-ing; some burn-ing with the strong and ea-ger Pur-suit of Lust, o-thers of Co-ve-tous-ness, &c.

Of the Se-ven Won-ders of the World.

THE most au-then-tick Ac-counts and no-ted His-to-ri-ans a-mong the An-ci-ents, speak with the great-est Ap-plause of the se-ven Things, or Pla-ces fol-low-ing, as be-ing by them es-teem-ed the most fa-mous, ei-ther for the Vaft-ness of their Fa-brick, or Cu-ri-o-si-ty of their Work-man-ship.

First,

First, the Pyra-mids of E-gypt, sup-po-sed to be built by the Chil-dren of Is-ra-el while in Bon-dage, for Se-pul-chres for the Kings of E-gypt. Se-cond-ly, the Tower of Pba-res, built by Pto-le-my King of E-gypt. Thir-dy, the Walls round the City of Ba-by-lon, built, as some sup-pose, by Se-mi-ra-mis, or as others say, by Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar; with large Bricks ce-men-ted with Bi-tu-men, eigh-ty se-ven Feet thick, three hun-dred and fif-ty Feet high, and four hun-dred and eigh-ty Fur-longs or six-ty Miles in Cir-cum-fe-rence. Fourt-hy, the Tem-ple of Di-a-na at E-phe-sus, which was beau-ti-fi-ed with one hun-dred and twen-ty se-ven Pil-lars of the most cu-ri-ous Pa-ri-an Mar-ble. Fifth-ly, the Tomb of Ma-nu-s, King of Ca-ri-a, built for him by his Queen Ar-te-mi-si-a. Sixt-hy, the Co-lof-sus at Rhades, which was the I-mage of A-pol-lo, cast in Brads, so large, that the Legs stood on the Shore, on each Side the Ri-ver that went up to the Ci-ty, and so high, that Ships pas'd with full Sails be-twixt its Legs; it was the Work-man-ship of one Cha-res, the Dis-ci-ple of Ly-sip-pus, who spent twelve Years in mak-ing it: After it had stood one thou-sand three hun-dred and six-ty Years, it was thrown down by an Earth-quake; it was one hun-dred twen-ty and fix Feet high, and e-ry Way so large, that few Peo-ple could fa-thom its Thumb. When the Sa-ra-cons took the I-sland, the Sta-tue was found ly-ing a-long the Ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to Pie-ces, and load-ed nine hun-dred Ca-mels with the Brads. Se-venth-ly, accor-ding to some, the Pa-lace of Cy-rus, which was said to be ce-men-ted with Gold: But, o-thers say, that the Am-pbi-the-a-tre of Ves-pa-sian at Rome far ex-cel-led it.

PA-RENTS, Mas-ters, and Mis-tres-ses, are too of-ten par-ti-al, in be-stow-ing their Fa-vours up-on those who least de-serve them, and this Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty fre-quently pro-du-ces ve-ry ill Ef-fects, by giv-ing the Su-pe-ri-o-ri-ty, to those whose In-ca-pa-ci-ty, or Worth-less-ness, ren-ders them whol-ly un-fit, and un-de-ser-v-ing of it; yet such is the Stu-pi-di-ty of some, and the In-sen-si-bi-li-ty of o-thers, that they are blind to the in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble Pains, and un-wea-ri-ed Di-li-gence of their most du-te-ous Chil-dren, and ob-se-qui-ous Ser-vants; they are deaf to all Con-si-de-ra-tion; and tho' un-ques-ti-on-a-ble Proofs of con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly, and ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly per-form-ing their se-ve-ral Char-ges are con-ti-nu-al-ly gi-ven, no In-flu-ence is up-on their Minds, nor Re-gard had to their Me-rits, while the Fa-vour-ite is ce-re-

ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly in-dul-ged, by a Par-ti-ci-pa-ti-on, and Con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of all Marks of Kind-ness, Ten-der-ness, and Re-spect; which he ve-ry com-mon-ly re-pays with as great a De-gree of Ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty and Dis-o-be-di-ence, as it was un-re-a-son-a-bly be-stow'd up-on him; and tho' this is no Vin-di-ca-ti-on of his un-na-tu-ral Com-me-mo-ra-ti-on of the ma-ny ex-tra-or-di-na-ry Kind-nes-ses, un-de-fer-ved-ly heap-ed up-on him, yet it is a ve-ry just Re-tri-bu-ti-on, for the no-to-ri-ous Par-ti-a-li-ty of the Be-flower, whom e-ven ma-ny Acts of Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on could not mould into a Re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on to the Me-ri-to-ri-ous-ness of a-no-ther's just De-serts. Let this Con-si-de-ra-ti-on be such a Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on, as to pro-duce a Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of so un-war-ran-ta-ble a Be-ha-viour,

HUN-GER makes a Man un-ea-sy, pee-vish, and pas-si-o-nate to the last De-gree of Un-re-a-son-a-ble-ness; and so quar-rel-some, that he is rea-dy to fight with a Fea-ther, and be an-gry at the Sun-shine; he is dis-tur-bed at a Fly's of-fer-ing to kiss his Hand, for fear he should rob him of his Vic-tu-als: Till this is fa-tis-fi-ed, there's an en-tire Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, and Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of all Plea-san-tr-y and Good-hu-mour. No Ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on can ap-pease him, tho' couch'd in the strong-est Terms, and clear-est De-mon-strations. At Church the Ser-mon is too long, and the Pray-ers and Thanks-giv-ings have no o-ther Ef-fect up-on his cräv-ing Maw, than to make him ir-re-li-gious; its Force is so great, re-frac-tory, and ob-sti-nate, that it heark-ens to no Ar-gu-ments of Ho-nour or Ob-li-ga-ti-on, nor ad-mits of any Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-ons of Health, In-ter-est, or Au-tho-rit-y, and on-ly feeds its own Fan-cy of Sa-tis-fac-ti-on and Se-cu-ri-ty from a full Bel-ly, which makes a Re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on with much Ease and Plea-sure. The U-ni-ver-sa-li-ty of Hun-ger is so well known, that all Crea-tures make a Re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on of their Mi-se-ries when un-der its Ty-ran-ny; which is so great, that the De-vil took that Op-portu-ni-ty to tempt Christ him-self, by re-quest-ing him to make a Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on of the Stones in-to Bread, think-ing it too great for his Pow-er to ef-fect.



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